THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. Terms: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. VI. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1873. NO. 18.

Thy Roses.

The splendor of thy roses fills
The silence of my lonely room;
But something in their beauty thrills
More than the brightness of their bloom.
'Tis this: thy dear hand gathered them,
And grouped their loveliness for me.
In every rose whose leaves I kiss,
The wonder of thy love I see.

Two, rising fair above the rest,
Together seem to breathe apart,
And one of these, supremely blest,
Lies on the other's royal heart.
Oh, thus it is with thee and me:
From all the crowded world apart,
My all of life—love's ecstasy—
I only know it through thy heart.

My rose of men, the lesser flower
Cast not from out thy larger heart;
Enough if in her waning hour,
She may but perish where thou art.

Je Vous Aime.

I will not say you're fairer far
Than angels that in heaven are;
I will not falsely flatter you,
But I will tell you what is true—
Je vous aime,
Mon aime cherie, je vous aime.

I knew you for a little while—
I heard your voice; I saw you smile;
And as you moved among the throng,
I looked, and learnt this two-line song—
Je vous aime,
Mon aime cherie, je vous aime.

The night died out, the morning came,
The big sun set the sea aflame;
We walked together, I and you,
And cool waves whispered to the blue—
Je vous aime,
Mon aime cherie, je vous aime.

Dim evening faded into night,
The yellow moon turned small and white,
And, floating o'er the trees, the chime
Of curfew bells breathed out the rhyme—
Je vous aime,
Mon aime cherie, je vous aime.

When sails the ship that brings me home
To friends, and fields we used to roam,
Will it be well for me to sing
This posy of a lover's ring—
Je vous aime,
Mon aime cherie, je vous aime.

MISS DOLLY CORNERED.

"I shouldn't be surprised any day, Dolly, to see David Wiggin tying his horse at your gate," said Mr. Blount, roguishly, gathering up the reins.

"Nonsense, brother! any thing the matter with his own hitching-post?" retorted Miss Dolly, turning into the doorway.

Mr. Blount laughed. Every body felt bound to laugh at Miss Dolly's crisp sayings. She had kept her friends in good humor these forty years.

"And when David does call on you," pursued Mr. Blount, more seriously, "I do hope, Dolly, you'll give him a chance to do his errand. That 'll be no more'n fair, and the man won't be easy till he has freed his mind."

"What mischief are you the forerunner of now, James Blount?" cried Miss Dolly, facing about like a soldier in drill. "What upon earth have I to to with David's errands?"

"Well, his wife's been dead a year or so," said Mr. Blount, suggestively, shutting one eye, and squinting with the other down the length of his whip-stock, "and lately he's been asking about you. You can put that and together to suit yourself."

"Fiddle-sticks!" said Miss Dolly, energetically.

"I sha'n't say have him, or don't have him—but there isn't a likelier man living than David—but I do say, Dolly, you ought to give him a hearing." And having convinced himself beyond a reasonable doubt that the whip was all right, Mr. Blount tickled his sleepy horse with it, and drove away.

"Oh, my sorrows!" ejaculated Miss Dolly, closing the door with an afflicted countenance, and sitting down so quietly for once that a photographer might have copied her then and there.

Not that he could have done her justice, for her expression was too quick and varied to be caught by any trick of chemicals, and without it Miss Dolly's physiognomy would have been rather characterless but for her prominent Roman nose. This organ gave tone to her face. By which I would not be understood literally, as saying that she talked through it in a nasal whine. I mean simply that in a metaphorical sense this bold feature spoke loudly of energy. And Miss Dolly had always had abundant need of energy—else why the nose?

Every two years during her childhood she had been tip-toed into the east bedroom to see a new baby, till, at her mother's death, five little brothers fell to her charge to be coaxed and scolded into manhood. "You can't bring up them boys," croked a dolorous aunt, "They'll run square over you, Dorothy Almeda."

Dorothy Almeda was Miss Dolly's baptismal name, but it was so manifestly too big for her that most of her friends would as soon have thought of labeling a tiny homœopathic vial with a quack-medicine advertisement as of calling her by it.

"Let 'em run over me so long as it doesn't hurt 'em!" laughed Miss Dolly, skewering her flaxen hair with a goose-quill, and tying a tow apron over her calico long-short, preparatory to "bringing up" said youths.

From that day forward she went cheerily on, making the best of everything, though it must be confessed she often had odds and ends to work with, as people usually do have who are born with a faculty. Somehow she found time for all her duties excepting matrimony. If that was a duty, it was one she couldn't and wouldn't attend to while her father and the children needed her. Divers young men thought this a great pity, among them David Wiggin.

"Don't be silly, David!" said Dolly, when he hinted as much to her, whereupon David went off straightway and married Olive Searle, the plainest girl in the parish. This happened thirty years ago, and now David was again wifeless, and again the current of his thoughts turned toward Miss Dolly, who still lived at the old homestead near the foot of Bryant's Falls. Her father had died some months before. Of the boys, James and Ezekiel had settled on neighboring farms, and the remaining three were in the West. David's benevolent heart warmed with compassion as he remembered Dolly's lonely condition, and he felt that it would be exceedingly kind in him to offer her a home, especially as he owned as good a place as you'd find on the river, while the Blount cottage was fast falling to decay. He wouldn't let her former refusal of him tell against her, for, now he looked back, he really didn't see how she could have married any body at that period. She ought to be rewarded for the devotion she had shown to the family, and, for his part, he felt magnanimous enough to give her a second chance to accept him. Such was the worthy widower's state of mind when he asked James Blount, with mock humility, whether it would be of any use for him to try to make a bargain with Dolly.

"That more'n I can tell," Mr. Blount had answered; "Dolly's a puzzle. You'll have to find out for yourself."

Mr. Wiggin smiled, in complacent anticipation of acceptance. Indeed, if it might not seem like a reproach to the memory of his lost Olive, I should say that the kind-hearted man rejoiced in this opportunity of making Miss Dolly's happiness.

Benevolence was in his face, benevolence was in his spirit, as he sallied forth at an early day to acquaint her with her good fortune. The broken harrow which he had strapped into the wagon to give the neighbors a plausible reason for his trip to the Falls was by no means typical of mental laceration in its owner. His feeling as he approached Miss Dolly's moss-grown cottage was purely one of thankfulness that it was in his power to provide her a better home. Not that he was grateful to his dead wife for leaving a vacancy there. Mr. Wiggin had mourned faithfully for Olive a year and a day.

Miss Dolly was out in the garden gathering catnip. She never used it herself, but there were nervous old ladies in the village who looked upon this herb as the substance pleasant dreams are made of, and Miss Dolly dried it every year, and often left little bundles of it when she made visits of consolation. She had built a chip fire under the tea-kettle, and then whisked off to pick an apronful of the pungent leaves while the water was boiling. There she was, stooping beneath the haves of a log-cabin sun-bonnet, and humming a lively fugue tune when Mr. Wiggin drove up.

"'Come, my beloved, haste away,'" piped Miss Dolly, cheerily, snapping briskly at the stalks.

"'Cut short the hours of thy delay;
Fly like a youthful—'"

"'Fly like a youthful—'" struck in a wheezy bass.

The sun-bonnet tipped back like a cart body.

"Sakes alive!" cried Miss Dolly, not in the words of the hymn, as Mr. Wiggin strode toward her on his slightly rheumatic legs.

"I don't mean to put you out," laughed he, shaking hands heartily, "but it seemed kink o' *nateral* to take a part with you in *Invitation*."

"You always had a way of falling in at the most unheard-of time, I remember," retorted Miss Dolly, saucily, recovering herself, and going on gathering catnip. She was fifty years old now, and looked forty. She was fifty years old now, and looked forty. She was fifty years old now, and looked forty

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., May 1, 1873.

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2,50 when not paid in advance. For six months half these rates.

Advertisements $1,50 per square (ten lines) for three insertion. Advertisements for 3, 6 and 12 months, at reduced rates.

Any person sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash will receive the REPORTER one year free.

Congressman Dunnell, of Minnisota, had a house in process of building, but which was getting along slowly. As soon as the increase of salary bill passed, he telegraphed home, "to commence hauling sand." "Hauling sand" is getting to be a familiar term among his constituents.

The Pittsburg *Post* pronounces Mr. Orvis' speech, upon our state finances, the ablest that was delivered at Harrisburg last winter, and the Philadelphia *Age* recently spoke of him as the ablest member of the House. *Mr.* Orvis' straightforward course in favor of honest legislation, and the great ability he displayed has already gained for him a state reputation, ranking him among the foremost of our public men.

Even the New York Sun has read Mr. Orvis' great speech, published in last week's Reporter, and comments upon the astounding defalcation of nearly 3 million dollars as revealed by our representative and proven by the official documents.

President Grant is on a pleasure trip to Colorado. There is evidently little to do at Washington, for President Grant always spends his entire summers away from the seat of government—or else he is not capable of doing much, which we are inclined to think is the fact, and the machine is run by Proxy. But why double his salary when he can find time to be away on pleasure trips nearly half his term?

Gov. Hartranft has not yet signed the congressional apportionment bill passed by the late legislature. And he ought never to sign it—it is the most infamous and unfair radical gerrymander to cheat the democracy of Pennsylvania out of their just representation in Congress that wickedness could have conceived. Let's see how long Hartranft will bold out.

The reason why Grant's salary was doubled may have been because he intends doing more traveling and sport ing this summer than ever before, which will require more stamps. He is already on his tramp, and is now in Colorada. Really, we have a government with nothing to do, unless it goes hard to draw big pay.

They had a beer riot in Frankfort, Germany, last week, in which about a dozen of men were killed—the price of beer being raised, was the cause.—Thus some of them got moro *bier* than they wanted, free of cost, and which will quench their thirst forever.

The charges of fraud against the Vienna commissioners, appointed by the administration, have been sustained and a new commission has been appointed. Now let George O. Evans, Cameron, Addition-division-and-silence Kemble and Credit-mobilier Colfax be appointed another commission to watch the new commissioners.

The Lewistown True Democrat copies, with its endorsement, our recent article on the senator question in which we pointed out the danger of defeat if a tricky and unpopular democrat should succeed in getting the nomination in this close senatorial district. Let democrats keep their eyes open and nominate a deserving man, one who can command the entire vote of the party, and the district will be safe for the democracy. The True Democrat, however, thinks it a little early to talk about this matter; but our cotemporary would not think so, perhaps, if he were aware that schemes are already being hatched by bad men to obtain this nomination, and this is what induces the Reporter to give this timely warning.

Louisiana is still far from being quiet. The usurping, bastard Kellogg government, upheld by Grant's bayonets, is trying to enforce its mandates against an unwilling people. The citizens of that state are unanimously resolved to pay no taxes levied by a bogus government. They are right—that government is not the one they voted for, and why not resist the payment of taxes which it levies to uphold itself? That is what our revolutionary fathers did. To resist such an injustice is the sacred, God-given right of any people. The people of Louisiana want nothing to do with the Kellogg government—it is there in direct opposition to their votes.

Mr. *Hancock's* "little rooster" does not like what we said on the senator question—that part of it which advises against the danger of selecting any one but a sound and incorruptible democrat. Of course we did not, neither does any one else, expect that to suit *Mr.* Hancock's "little rooster." We only reminded the party of the fact that democrats have shown, even in our own county inside the last five years, that they will not vote solidly for a bad man, hence we think it a matter of the highest importance that in this close district the democracy be warned against making a weak nomination. We think it quite natural this is distasteful to Mr. Hancock's "little rooster" as it is undermining the dunghill upon which he scratches. Mr. Hancock's "little rooster" exclaims that the people of this county know the editor of the Reporter. Of course they do, all of them; we are glad they do, and regret they all do not know *Mr.* Hancock's "little rooster." When we quit running for the legislature we had an increased majority, and higher than our excellent nominee for governor, Hiester Clymer. But when *Mr.* Hancock's "little rooster" quit running, it was evident that only a portion knew him, for he was a telescopic distance behind, and had he been *known* by all, he would have been *non est.* The only place in which Mr. Hancock's "little rooster" runs highest in figures, is when he draws pay for printing, he distances all others, and comes out from 400 to 800 in majority. Our mutual admiration society now stands adjourned.

An International Scandal.

Though it has been understood from the beginning that the appointments of Commissioners to the Vienna Exhibition were honorary and carried no salary, the pressure to obtain these places has been unprecedented. At first it was hard to understand why the applications were made. Some disgraceful facts have leaked out since, which show that the same corruption that had made other offices a by-word had found footing in these places of honor. It was charged explicitly that two of the Commissioners appointed by Col. Van Buren had agreed to obtain for their clients certain restaurant privilages, for which they were paid $6,000 and $2,000 severally: Investigation has shown these charges to be but too true.

When the first whisper of the scandal reached Washington, the Secretary of the Treasury telegraphed to our Minister at Vienna, *Mr.* Jay, asking him to act with Sub Commissoner Thomas McElrath, as a board of inquiry into the alleged corruption. They were not long in finding the culprits. Instead of helping on the great work that Austria had planned, they have been portioning out the plot of land given to the United States into places for soda-water stands and baked-bean depots. Their covetousness had overreached itself, however, in their eagerness to get their money and put their friends in possession of their stands. They will be removed, and the corruption will stop here. But the scandal will remain.

Of all the humiliation forced upon our people by the greed of political bummers, this is the worst, because it puts the nation to shame in the eyes of all Europe. Statesmen and thinking people abroad have read of corruption in the American Legislatures and avarice in high places that stooped to the lowest depths to turn a penny, but no doubt they thought the account exaggerated. With this fresh proof of rascality before their eyes, they will no longer hesitate to believe the worst.

Is there no place of honor in our long list of offices that is free from the taint of corruption? It becomes us to think well before we answer the question. Our claims to greatness are advanced by our orators and writers on all occasions. What shall we say to the claim of excelling all other nations in shamelessness? De Tocqueville wrote of this land of the free a generation ago, "Behold a nation rotten before ripe." Was he the Cassandra of our Troy?—*The Graphic.*

The majority report of the Committee on railroads and canals was before the Constitutional Convention on 7th, sitting as a Committee of the Whole. After an anninated discussion the following section was adopted, the balance remaining to be passed upon hereafter:

SEC. 1. Any individual company or corporation organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct a railroad or canal between any two points in this State. Any railroad may interset and connect with any other railroad, and no discrimination shall be made in passenger and freight tariffs on persons or property passing from one railroad to another and no unnecessary delay interposed in the forwarding of such passengers and property to their destination. The legislature shall by general law prescribe reasonable regulations to give full effect to these powers and rights.

Serious Riot Between Strikers and Imported Negroes.

Indianapolis, April 15.—A serious riot is in progress at Knightstown, Indiana, between the strikers at the coal mines and furnaces and the colored miners lately imported from Virginia. The whole town is apparently now engaged in a general melee, originating with a negro and a striker, which soon spread. The negroes are now at their boarding-house, well armed and well guarded by local police. A crowd is surrounding it, throwing stones and missiles. A company of colored miners from Brazil and vicinity came to aid the negroes, and many shots were fired during the melee. Governor Hendricks has been appealed to for troops, and it is expected that the Emmet Guards and a body of police from this city will leave for Knightstown at 2 A. M., and arrive there about 5 A. M. The indications now are that there will be bloody work before the troops arrive. One of the guard over the negroes has been injured, it is not known how seriously. The town is full of rumors. The women are the most furious and are leading the rioters.

The Situation in Spain

Madrid, April 26,—The official gazette annouces that Don Alfonzo, brother of Don Carlos, accompained by his staff crossed into France from Spain on Wednesday last. The Carlists have been defeated several times recently in encounters with the republican forces, In one engabement over 100 of the insurrectionists wer wounded.

Rumors of a modification of the ministry are current in Madrid.

The Beer Riot in Frankfort.

Frankfort, Germany, Apr. 22.—The rioting in this city yesterday was caused by an advance in the price of beer. Disorderly demonstrations lasted until midnight, and the troops were pelted with stones several times during the evening. Sixteen breweries were wrecked by the rioters, and there was much plundering. During the conflicts which took place twelve persons were killed and forty wounded. One hundred and twenty of the rioters were arrested.

An Insane Mother Kills Her Two Children.

New York, April 23.—This morning Mrs. Annie Hennesey, aged 26, wife of George Hennesey, a respectable shoemaker, during a fit of insanity, killed her two children, George, aged three, and Francis, aged five months. On returning from work the husband found the door of the room locked, and after considerable trouble gained admission, when he found a tud standing in the centre of the room, in which the bodies of the children were lying. On inquiry, the woman stated that "it was all right". The mother, who for some time has been afflicted with religious mania, had choked the children and then roasted the babies on the stove. She was sent to the hospital.

Speech by Bismarck.

Berlin, April 24.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet was to-day engaged in a debate which lasted 6 hours on a bill regulating the training and appointment of the Clergy. Bismarck made one of his powerful speeches in support of the bill. He defended the attitude the Government had taken as fully justified by the domineering assumptions of the priesthood. In the course of his speech he took occasion to deny the often repeated report that he instigated the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government.

President Grant and Party.

St. Louis, Mo., April 22.—It is stated that President Grant and party will leave here on Thursday morning for Idaho springs, Colorado. In a brief response to a toast in the house of Henry T. Blow, yesterday, the President said: "While St. Louis is one of the few places in which I have lived long enough to form close attachments, it is not probable that I will ever make this city my home."

Local Option Train.

The night express recently placed on the Cumberland Valley railroad has been dubbed the "local option train" by the bibulous Cumberland countains who avail themselves of its advantages when thirsting for either the malt or spirituous. The train arrives here at 10:20 at night and remains nearly an hour and a half, thus affording passengers of the above description ample opportunity to supply themselves with what Cumberland county has denied them by a large majority of votes. Mechanicsburg residents who have been accustomed to their "smiles" are said to be paticular partial to the local option train.—*Patriot.*

Frozen to Death.

The Severe Snow Storm in Nebraska.

Lincoln, April 22.—A train on the Burlington and Missouri railroad came in yesterday, being the first for a week. The reports of the late storm show it to have been one of the severest ever known. Men were frozen to death within two rods of their houses while trying to get to their stock. Near Afton a man named Keeler attempted to reach his neighbors a half mile away with his wife and child, and the latter were frozen to death. Mr. Marshall, near Hasting, perished while trying to reach his stock from the house. The wife and child of Mr. Bent, near Red Cloud, were frozen while attempting to reach a neighbor's house, their own being rendered useless. Their bodies were found on Friday ten rods from the house. Families were compelled to take refuge in cellars or keep in their beds for three days. The destruction of horses is great, some losing all they had. One party lost his whole herd of twenty-five. The gulleys of railroads were filled with snow as hard as ice. The snow plows were useless.

Beecher on South Carolina and the Modocs.

New York, April 21.—Mr. Beecher in his sermon yesterday said he did not know on earth a more pitiable sight than the present condition of South Carolina. It was at one time the richest and proudest of the states. It inaugurated these ideas which led to the disaster of war and cleansing of the continent. The people of South Carolina had risked and sacrificed every thing for their principles. They had seen their children laid in the grave, and their households reduced to beggary, and yet in the plenitude of their sorrow, they would take back no particle of their faith in the cause. Throughout the bad cause they showed heroism it would be well to pattern and admire.

In his prayer he besought the Father of all mankind to remember in mercy "the children of the forest, whose pent-up wrongs had driven them to bloodshed and diabolical murder."

—By reference to the retail price list of the Jobbing House of Burnside & Thomas, you will find that this popular firm are offering a very large and superior stock of Fish, Groceries, Tobaccos, Molasses, Boots & Shoes, and a thousand other articles of merchandize at city prices. If you want to save from 20 to 40 per cent. you ought to patronize this old, experienced and reliable firm. We cheerfully recommend them to all our readers, and feel satisfied of the fact that they deal only in first class goods and sell them to your advantage. You will be convinced by calling on them. See their low prices and make your purchases.

A thunderbolt which came down last Saturday at Milton, Conn., and paid particular attention to the house of Mr. Brown, deserves record for its singular and vigorous behavior. It began by demolishing the lightning-rod in the most sarcastic and scornful manner. It then entered a second story room of the house, cut a hole six feet square in the floor, demolished the stove, and broke every pane of glass in the window, after which it mildy enterd the dining room, and ripped up the floor there. It made minced-meat (so to speak) of the wash-room. It left that house without any underpinning to speak of. Then it paid its respects to the barn, went back to the house, violated the sanctity of a servant maid's room. The poor girl was just innocently adjusting her hair in the looking-glass when she was thrown violently backward on the bed by the furious thunderbolt, and she says she will never be vain again. In a neighboring house the frisky element "scattered a quantity of soft soap, and tore 1 rivet from a frying-pan." There never was such a bolt befor.

Town Destroyed by Fire.

New York, April 25.—The manufacturing city of Joachimethl, in the mountians of Bohemia, was destroyed by fire on the 31st of March. Out of 586 houses in the city, 450 were completely burned. A magnificent church, founded in the early days of the Reformation, fell to prey to the flames, as did also the valuable paintings by Lucas Cranoch and Albert Durer.

If there be an elysium on earth it must exist in a county of Virginia the clerk of which reports that there is neither lawyer, doctor, nor preacher within its precincts, nor has been for twenty years past.

The insurance companies of the United States lost $62,302,006.00 by fires during the last year, which was 110 per cent. of their receipts.

London, April 25.—The greatest apprehensions are felt in highest circles in Paris of an immediate civil war. The monarchists seem determined to oust Thiers at any cost.

AN endless assortment of Pocket Books, Pocket Knives, from 20cts., to six dollars, Gold pens and Pencils, always on hand at WELCH & CO'S, opposite the Bush House.

The Louisiana Troubles.

A special from New Orleans says Governor Kellogg has sent the State militia into Tangiahohoa parish, installed the officers, scattered a mob who had collected and restored order. He has secured a steamboat on which is mounted a twelve pound howitzer, for service on the rivers and bayous, and has organized a battalion of cavalry. He has also directed the Attorney General as to the prosecution of Gov. McEnery and others under usurpation act, and also for treason, and has offered a large reward for evidence that will lead to the conviction of those who were engaged in the recent massacre at Grant Parish.

What It Costs.

The price of a ticket to San Francisco and back over the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads is a little less than three hundred dollars. To this must be added the expenses of seven or eight days' meals—averaging three dollars a day, also the additional expense of a compartment in the Pullman car. Without this latter the journey would be unendurably fatiguing; with it, it is surprisingly comfortable.

Upon the margin of the long railway map furnished to travellers we read, that a sleeping berth from New York to San Francisco can be procured for eleven dollars, which certainly sounds remarkably cheap. But this does not mean a section, or even half a section: it refers to the minimum of space, that is, half of one of the berths, upper or under, three other persons occupying the remainder of the section. Now few persons can be really comfortable with less than a whole section—certainly no lady traveling alone could be,—and a whole section costs forty-four dollars. It will be seen therefore that a compartment in the P. P. C., is a considerable item in the expenses of the trip.

Hotel charges in California are not so high as with us, being three dollars,—sometimes two dollars and a half,—a day. Carriage fares are exceedingly dear, stage fares less than in the East,—on the White Mountain roads for instance. The Yo Semite excursion is an extremely costly one. No one should undertake it without an allowance of from ten to fifteen days (at least) in time, and from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty dollars in money. It will then be easily seen, that it is safe to estimate the expense of two months of travel in California to vary from seven to eight hundred dollars, according as the traveler is or is not an economist. To reckon it as less would be to mislead. And this, observe, is in gold, and does not include any of the longer excursions—Southern California, the Columbia River, Puget Sound; all of which furnish points of great interest and beauty well worth an additional journey to see.—*Susan Coolidge, in Scribner's, for May.*

Suicide.

Dr. Holland has a "Topic" in Scribner's for May, on the recent discussion of suicide, from which we quote the closing paragraph:

If man is nothing but an animal, if this life is all there is of his existence, and the question simply concerns the amount of comfort to be got out of it in this transient world, why, let him do as he likes with himself and his friends; but he who regards the present scene as only the foreground of an infinite spiritual feature, through which, if one tread faithfully the prescribed passages of pain as well as pleasure, he shall find himself in higher pathways, as a consequence, at the last,—we say he will take life whether it be convenient or inconvenient, and hold it as the gift of God, inalienable by any reason of infirmity or suffering, or hopeless disease, or cost to other life through necessary ministry. The doctrines of Prof. Newman and Mr. Tollemache are unchristian doctrines. They carry us back into barbarism—back into the darkness in which children killed parents that became a burden to them, and mothers strangled infants that could only inherit their own sufferings. It is an infamous criticism of the divine wisdom, an insult to Providence, an assault upon the safeguards of society, and a reflection upon human nature and human destiny, from which all Christian manhood recoils as from the touch of a serpent.

—BEHIND THE SCENES.—We have been favored with a few specimen pages of a work soon to be issued by the National Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, entitled "Behind the Scenes in Washington," being a full account of the credit mobilier investigation, the Congressional ring, political intrigues, working of the lobbies, etc. Also giving the secret history of our National Government in all its various branches, and showing how the public money is squandered, how votes are obtained, etc., with personal sketches of leading Congressmen and Senators, also accurate descriptions of the public buildings of the federal capitol. The specimens before us are well written and printed in the style, and give evidence the coming work will be in the usual fine style of the National Publishing Co. The book is sold only by subscription, and agents are wanted in every county. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

The following important section to the new Constitution was adopted on Friday last, by the Convention:

All municipal, railroad, canal, and other corporations and individuals shall be liable for the payment of damages to the property resulting from the construction and enlargement of their works, as well to owners of property not actually occupied as those whose property is taken; and said damages shall be paid or secured to be paid before the injury is done.

It is rumored that Senator Wallace has been tendered the Presidency of one of the largest railway corporations, which, if accepted will necessitate his withdrawal from public life. The Democratic party has no more able advocate or determined champion, the loss of whose services would be deeply regretted.

By turning to the last official report of the state treasurer, we find on page 27 that that the balance in the sinking fund November 30, 1871, was 3,478,938 40; and on page 38 that the balance in the fund November 30, 1872, was 3,496,614 08. Why did not this large amount of money remain in the sinking fund instead of being applied as the constitution and laws require to the payment of the public debt? Why should the people of the state be swindled out of the interest on this large amount? For if this money had been applied as it should have been, the interest bearing debt of the state would have been reduced that much more, and the tax payers of the state relieved from the annual payment of 208,736 30. What explanation can the commissioners of the sinking fund, or the state treasurer give why this money has not been applied as required by the constitution? They may say that it is unwise and impolitic to pay the public debt more rapidly than they have been doing. They are not, however, the proper judges of the wisdom or propriety of the rapid payment of the public debt. The *people* settled that question of policy when they ratified the amendments to the constitution of 1857 Why, then, is this money not applied as the constitution requires? Is it used by the "Treasury Ring"—for we hear there is such an institution, among numerous other "rings" here—is the interest on this large amount of money used to enable this ring to perpetuate its rule and power at the state capitol? If it is, it is time the people of the state should understand it.

THE WAR ON THE MODOCS.

Our Troops in the Lava Beds.

DESCRIPTION OF JACK'S STONGHOLD.

Seventeen Dead Warriors Found.

A RENEWAL OF FIGHTING.

THE SETTLERS ALARMED.

The Modoc War—The Savages Driven From the Lava Beds.

San Francisco, April 21.—A courier arrived at Yreka to-night with the following news from the front to April 18. Col. Perry, Lieutenant Miller and one hundred and ten men left camp at sunrise this morning on a scout southeastward. Nothing will be done in camp until they return, unless the modocs make an attack, which is not probable. Part of the command will return to morrow night, and part will proceed to the Willow Spring land route and determine whether the Modocs have fled that way.

Indians were seen

in close proximity to the camp to-day. They came to the lake for water. Three shots were heard in the southeast, evidently fired by the Indians in killing cattle. This afternoon the Indians were seen out herding their horses four miles southeast of this point and an equal distance south of their former position.

The New Stand Taken.

It is said there are large caves and strong positions there, and they will make a stand at that point. The women and children are there, having been removed before the late massacre. There is a quantity of ammunition there, and a supply of water. Fortifications will be thrown up at points commanding the lake shore to guard the water line.

Eleven Dead Bodies

and no live Modoc were found in the cave of the lava beds to-day, making sixteen warriors slain. The bodies of the dead were burried. The number of Indians wounded is unkown. Some of the bodies were horribly mangled by shells. Six soldiers and one civilian were slain. Eleven soldiers were disabled by sprained ankles It is reported that two more of the wounded in the lava beds are to arrive to-night.

Mr. Meacham

is doing finely. The day after to-morrow he will be taken to Ferris' ranche, by a boat to Lost river, thence by ambulance to the ranche. As soon as the cavalry return the Modocs will be attacked if they remain where we think they now are.

Captain Egan is rapidly recovering. Young Hovey will be buried at Yreka this evening. He was scalped and disemboweled, and his head mashed with a flat rock. Harmon, who fell within the Indian lines, was scalped.

The Lava Beds Occupied by the Troops.

Headquarters, Lava Beds, April 20.—Nothing further has transpired. We are awaiting the return of the cavalry. The Warm Spring Indians are scouring the country east of the battle grounds, and are working towards the craters, which are at the edge of a high ledge of the Modoc stronghold south. If the Modocs have fled to this section we will strike the trail, and troops will follow as soon as we are notified. The cavalry will return tonight and we will then know whether the Modocs have fled to the south. The Warm Spring Indians and cavalry will probably communicate with each other to-day. Colonel Mason has moved his camp into

Captain Jack's Lair.

It is really one of the most remarkable freaks of nature in the country, and if it had not been for the mortars and howitzers the loss on our side would have been very heavy. It is impossible to give a clear idea of the formation of the rocks, but if one looked at a very coarse sponge through a magnifying glass it would give an idea of the lava beds if seen through a telescope from a post of observation two or three miles distant. Yesterday the soldiers scattered all over the neighborhood of the stronghold, searching in the crevices, chasms, and caves for relics of the Modocs. They found the body of a buck and two squaws hid in different parts of the rocks. Those of the bucks that were wounded were soon put out of their misery by the soldiers, who are evidently determined to leave no male members of the tribe to gloat over the murder of their beloved general.

The Modoc Fortifications.

The officers of the command were much astonished at the ingenuity of the Modocs in their artificial work on these natural fortifications. At one spot they constructed a winding gallery up a rocky bluff, which was guarded by a side wall of broken rocks, so placed as to render it impregnable to musketry from any point. Every prominent rock that commanded an approach was fortified with breastworks of loose rock, behind which they could shoot with their guns at rest and perfect security from the fire of the attacking party.

Seventeen Dead Modocs.

The lava bed presents a horrid spectacle; bodies have been discovered in the crevices from under heaps of rock, and a sickening stench fills the air. There must have been many killed and wounded we know nothing of, but we have evidence of the death of seventeen Modocs. Their wounded must be in a greater ratio than ours, as the ground is literally covered with fragments of broken shells all over the place.

The Shelling of the Caves.

Three shells fell in the main ravine, in the centre of their caves, scattering most of them. There were about 220 men, women and children, sixty of whom could fight. Probably fifteen warriors were slain in three days' fighting. Yesterday the soldiers captured an old squaw who was unable to escape. She confirms the death of Schonchin, the second chief, who was shot by Commissioner Meacham.

Difficulties of the Situation.

If the Indians do not make a stand, this country will be in a horrid state this summer. The ranchers will sell their cattle and be compelled to abandon their ranches. Fifty desperate Indians roaming these rocky fastnesses will work incalculable destruction to property, and cause a fearful loss of life, and lay waste the country, while the soldiers will be comparatively powerless because they cannot hunt them, and when they find them, they cannot venture out without incurring great risk, not knowing what branch or sage brush conceals a foe. The troops will not be idle. The Modocs will have no chance to recruit their shattered forces. Extermination is the word.

A Modoc View.

Black Jim's mother-in-law, who has been captured, gives the following account of the fight:

She said on the first day one of the big balls, meaning shells, fell near where the bucks were sitting in council, and that One Eyed Jake, one of the Shacknasty family, ran and picked it up and took it over to John Schonchin and another Indian, and they all three tried to bite it. At this interesting juncture the big ball broke into pieces and they were all three killed. The old squaw said that four others had been killed on the first day by musket balls, and she had been hid in a crevice ever since and did not know what was done afterwards.

Another Battle in Progress.

Later—10 a. m.—Firing has commenced at the head of Long Cave, where the troops were attacked by Indians coming down to the water. An escort coming to meet the pack train has also been attacked, and the men ordered to fall in. Light battery B of the 6th artillery is on its way from Presidio to assist the cavalry, and battery G of the 4th artillery is also on its way from Black Point. About a mile from the camp the firing is heavy and steady. The escort is driving the Modocs. No further particulars can be obtained before the courier leaves.

Shot at Twice.

Yreka, April 21.—James Glenn arrived at eight o'clock p. m. from the front. He brings dispatches from General Gillem. He left headquarters at 10:30 o'clock yesterday, and reports having been shot at twice when four miles this side of the camp by the Indians, but was untouched. Mr. W. A. Hovey is on his way in with the remains of his son.

The company of volunteers which started out from Yreka day before yesterday will return to-night. The settlers on Bogus and Willow creeks are much excited are all preparing to move into the town. It is reported that three Indians were seen in the neighborhood of Bogus creek a few days since, and others were seen down near Picarke.

The Klamath Having War Dances.

The Klamath River Indians supposed that the Modocs were at Crystal creek, in Scott's valley. The Klamath River Indians were painted, and having war dances. They numbered fifteen or twenty warriors and are well armed. Whether there be any change or not, the people are arming. One family had left the neighborhood where the Klamath River Indians had congregated. Col. Mendenhall's command has been ordered to move by way of the Shasta valley. instead of by the river route.

American Antiquities.

There is a vague popular idea that the so called New World is in reality the Old World in its habitation and civilization, at lest as compared with any portion of Europe, and study of the work of Squire, and the contribution to our earlier history will go far to make distinct the impression. The proof that the Indian tribes of North America, which we have been used to consider the aboriginal races, were the successors of a people far above them in civilization, is full and unmistakable. The evidence is patent to the miners of Northern Michigan, to the explorers of the Ohio mounds, and to the careful observers of the works yet left, if not intact, at least unambiguous in their teachings, all through the Valley of Mississippi and in the wilds of Florida. We can only point out the salient features of this wide field of exploration, and direct attention to a few of the results attained. And, first, it is to be observed that the Indians who inhabited this country, upon its discovery, and so many of whom yet remain in precisely the same state of barbarism as then, neither builded the mounds to which reference will be made, nor have any traditions in regard to them; they have and had no copper tools; migratory in their nature, they erected no fortifications, rude or otherwise, of the same character, and the remains, of ancient monuments, which dot the valley of Mississippi are to be referred unquestionably to a prior and extinct people.

This more civilized race has left a system of earthworks, designed for defense, worship and sepulture, intricate and extended. The age of those earthworks is, of course, in a great degree conjectural; some idea, however, of their antiquity is gained from the articles within them, and from the fact that upon them trees now exist having six or seven hundred rings of annual growth, with others of great size decaying in the mould beneath them, so that their abandonment must have been more than a thousand years ago, possibly several thousand years. The places selected always possess peculiar adaption to the purpose designed, and the approaches are fortified with great skill. Says Mr. Squire in "Antiquties of New York and the West," they are guarded by double over-lapping walls, or a series of them, having sometimes an accompanying mound, designed perhaps, as a "lookout," and corresponding to the barbican in the British system of defense, of the middle age. The banks of the Western rivers are unusually steep, often unaccessible, and these works are built upon their most difficult points; successive terraces are frequently found by the river's shifting on its channel. The formation of each terrace constitutes a sort of semigelogical era in the history of the valley; and the fact that none of the works occur upon the lowest formed of these, while they are found indiscriminately upon all others, bears directly upon the question of their antiquity. In the vicinity of Chilcothe, Ohio, is a fortified hill containing within its walls an area of 140 acres, and others approach this in extent. Of these mounds, Ohio alone contains ten thousand, besides as many or more inclosures, some of them containing five or six hundred acres. The mounds are from a small size to that at Cahokia, in Illinois, which is nearly one hundred feet in height, and a half a mile in circumference at base, with a level summit of several acres.

Such results, as is well said, can only have been achieved by a dense population, organized into a firm government, and presided over by despotic ruler; some such political system, in short, as in Egypt produced the pyramids, and in Mexico and Peru their many massive works. These mounds are composed principally of earth, though stone, in large quantities, is often introduced, and many mounds are composed entirely of stone. The great stone mound about eight miles south of Newark, Ohio, was composed of stones in their natural shape, built up without cement to the height of from forty to fifty feet, upon a circular base of one hundred and eighty two feet in diameter. This was surrounded by a low fosse and parapet of an ornate form, with a gateway at the east end. In a small mound at the base of this was found human bones, copper rings and breast-plates and a stone box inclosing an engraved tablet in unknown characters; a skeleton in a trough, formed by hollowing a log, which trough showed ax-marks of a sharper cut than could have been produced by a stone ax; disclosing an era prior to the existence of the Indian race. In the great mound at Grave Creek, Virginia, was found a vaulted sepulchral chamber, four yards long by two and a half yards wide. It was composed of a stone wall, nearly four feet thick, and contained two skeletons, one being of a woman almost reduced to dust. There were found many ornaments, among them necklaces of pearl. In another grave eighteen feet above the last, was found a skeleton, shell head, leather bracelets, and one hundred and fifty mica plates, and a most curious alphabetical inscription composed of twenty-two characters, in three lines, with a cross and mark engraved on a handstone of elliptical shape, about two and one-half inches wide, and about five lines thick.

In the nitre caves of Kentucky are found great numbers of mummies, preserved by the air of these caves, as there is no evidence of preparation. They are wrapped in four successive coverings, the interior consisting of a stuff woven of fine cord, peculiarly twisted, and of large feathers, which are arranged with great art. The second covering is composed of the woven cord without feathers, and the two outer ones of deer skins.

The inclosures were probably in some way connected with the religious ideas of this lost people. The circles are usually small, ranging from 250 to 300 feet in diameter, though some have a circuit of more than a mile. The walls usually range from three to seven feet high, but in the great circle in Newark, it is thirty feet from the bottom of the ditch to the summit of the embankment. The works at this locality covered an area of four square miles. Within or near the enclosures occur the sacrificial mounds. These vary from two to fifty feet long, averaging about eight feet. They are burnt hard; on the alters have been found instruments and ornaments of silver, copper stone and bone; beads of silver, copper, pearls and shells; spear and arrow heads of flint, quartz, garnet and obsedian; fossil teeth of sharks, teeth of the alligator; marine shells, galena sculptures of the human hand and of numerous animals, pottery of various kinds, and a large number of interesting articles, some of which evince great skill in art. In Florida are vestiges of roads sixty to seventy-five miles long, terminating at a mound. These mounds are from eighteen to fifty feet high. Dividing, as archaeologists do, the progress of mankind into the several epochs of development characterized as the old and new stone ages, the age of bronze, and that of iron, the people whose works we have been considering lived in what should be termed the copper age, and before the age of bronze; as witness the operations of this race in the Michigan mines. We have barely touched our subject, and must forego all argument as to what has become of the race which has left such monuments; it will will repay the student to look into the authorities for a fuller understanding of the history of this continent, so far as it may be gathered long ages before an European foot was set upon its shores.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between J. J. & T. Lingle, has been disolved by mutual consent and the business will be continued by J. & T. Lingle, who will settle all accounts of the old firm.

apr 10 4t J. J. & T. LINGLE.

NOTICE.—The partial account of D. F. Fortney, Committee of N. Hillibish, (Lunatic,) has been filed in this office, and will be presented at the April Term of Court next, for confirmation.

A. WILLIAMS, Prothonotary.

apr3-3t.

W. A. CURRY,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Would most respectfully inform the citizens of this vicinity, that he has started a new Boot and Shoe Shop, and would be thankful for a share of the public patronage. Boots and Shoes made to order and according to style, and warrants his work to equal any made elsewhere. All kinds of repairing done, and charges reasonable. Give him a call. feb 13 1y.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

R. F. Rankin & Co.,

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE & LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes.

SHOULDER BRACES,

TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety]

Also, Choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFU Y COMPOUNDED.

tf. 1june R. F. RANKIN & CO.

BOSTON
Boot & Shoe Store!
A NEW ESTABLISHMENT
With New Goods & New Prices!

Having determined to engage in business at this place, we have opened up in Room

NO. 5 BUSH'S ARCADE,

BELLEFONTE, PA., the largest, most complete and cheapest stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C.,

that has ever been opened up in this part of the State. At our store you can find in the Boot and Shoe line

Anything You Want,

from the finest boot to the cheapest slipper, and we know if you once call and EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.

you will concede that it is to your interest to purchase from us.

WE SELL AT BOSTON RATES.
Repairing Neatly Done.
B. L. BACHELDER & CO.
July 19tf.

NEW HARDARWE STORE
IN
MILLHEIM Pa.

W. J. McMANIGAL of Milroy has Started a branch Store in Millheim where he intends keeping a full line of Hardware and Cutlery,

IRON,
NAILS,
OILS,
PAINTS,
VARNISHES,
GLASS AND PUTTY,

also a full line of Wallpapers and Borders The Store will be in the charge of his clever and obliging clerk James Montgomery. Centre County, Farmers, Mechanics and others call and examine goods, and compare prices—Jim is a clever fellow and will do all in his power to accommodate you.

ALSO:

Do not forget

THE OLD STAND AT MILROY,

where you will always find a full Stock to select from and prices to suit the times.

Being very thankful for the patronage and many favors show me by my Centre county friends, I still solicit their patronage and I will guarantee to give satisfaction in every way—Goods will sold very close for cash. W. J. M'MANIGAL.

feb20.4m.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the Court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Clearfield, and the Honorable W. W. Love and the Honorable Henry Dopp, Associate Judges, in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 6th day of January, A. D., 1873, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of April next, being the 28th day of April 1873, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1873, and in the ninety-fourth year of the Independence of the United States.

A. C. MYER, Sheriff.

B. O. DEININGER. A. C. MUSSER.

MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS.

New Firm—New Enterprse.

DEININGER & MUSSER,

(Successors to B. O. DEININGER)

We would most respectfully inform the public, that they have taken charge of this old and successful establishment, and propose to carry on the same under renewed auspices.

They have on hand, and will make to order

MONUMENTS,
COUCHES,
TOMBS &
HEADSTONES,

of any possible design, and price. We use the best grades of marble—

ITALIAN,
CARARA,
AMERICAN STATUARY,
RUTLAND &c.,

and say with perfect assurance, "Our work is our reference."

Shop, least f Bridge, Millheim.

apr26.1y.

J. ZELLER & SON

DRUGGISTS

No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. may 31. 72.

P. R. WILSON. THOMAS A. HICKS.

HARDWARE STORE!!

WILSON & HICKS,

Bellefonte, Pa.,

(Successors to IRWIN & WILSON,)

Respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and other counties, that they have one of the largest and best selected stock of Hardware to be found, consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes, Axels, Spring Wagon Skeins and Boxes, Complete stock of carpenter tools and builders hardware, locks, oils, paints, glass, varnishes, brushes, cucumber pumps and tubing. Lamps of all kinds, scales, cutlery,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

Full line of saddlery and coach makers goods, wood work for buggies and wagons, ploughs, harrows, cultivators and grindstones. Looking-glasses and mirror plates. Pictures frames made to order. They also have the celebrated cook stove,

SUSQUEHANNA,

every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All kinds

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY MAY 1, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

REMITTANCES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week; by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

☞ We have several copies of a very valuable work, "The Great Industries of the United States," an historical summary of the origin, growth, and perfection of the chief industrial arts of this country. The book is handsomely bound, 1304 pages with over 500 fine illustrations. Any one sending us 8 new subscribers with the cash, will receive a present of this valuable work. mar13 4t.

SEED POTATOES.

25 BUSHELS of PEERLESS POTATOES, for sale by the undersigned, near Centre Hall. Price $1,00 per bushel.
apr4.3t B. H. ARNEY.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—From Dark Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Buff Cochins and Houdans. Apply to D. H. ROTE,
apr3-6t. Aaronsburg, Pa.

FRENCH, Rosetint, two tints and plain white initial paper sold at reduced prices by JAS. WELCH & CO.

☞ Subscribers in arrears, candidates who owe us for services and tickets, &c., will have our thanks for any remittance. We need money.

—The grain-fields of Penns valley just now have as fine and promising an appearance as could be wished for at this season of the year.

—The next session of the Centre County Normal will be held at Centre Hall, this summer, at the usual time. Families in this town and vicinity, willing to take boarders, should notify superintendent Magee of the fact.

—FOOLED BY HIS OWN NOSE.—One of the good citizens of Millheim, a few nights ago, awoke in bed and felt a sensation about his nose as though it were bleeding. He accordingly arose to give the nasal organ the attention required, such as bathing, sneezing, stroking, and toweling—all in the dark—until he was satisfied the naughty smeller didn't run claret any longer; went to bed again, fell asleep and awoke next morning to find that his nose had somehow deceived him, and hadn't bled worth half a cent. Oh Samivel!

The Forks property is becoming valuable, Mr. Benj. Kerstetter having sold 24 acres of ground to J. H. Chatham, of Clinton county, at $500 per acre. Land there before commencing the railroad, would not bring over $75 per acre for the best.

—George White, of Lewistown, was among those saved from the Atlantic.

—Mr Daniel Brumgard, of Brush valley, lost a horse, worth about $250, on Sunday morning, 20 ult. The animal, as they entered the stable in the morning, gave evidence of being sick, and was taken from the stall to the yard where he laid down and in a very short time was dead.

—Cement rock having been found near the brick mill, south of Millheim, a party of gentlemen there are about to engage in the manufacture of cement.

—A warm campaign is just about opening up for the people of Haines and Penn. The new gate which the turnpike company intends erecting at the west end of Aaronsburg, has started the hot lava of opposition among the citizens of that neighborhood, some of whom are pouring out their wrath upon the patriarchal head of John C. Motz, as being the author of this Pandora's box, while Mr. Motz alleges that i is not his doings, but in accordance with the unanimous direction of the turnpike managers of which body he says he is not a member. Whoa! Hello there, what ish de dole going an goming?

Then the question of a new road from Millheim to the railroad at the Forks, is exciting the people of Penn twp. The one party wishes to have a road graded like a railroad bed, with the hope that the rr. company will lay a track to Millheim, for the convenience of Aaronsburg, Brushvalley, and that section generally. Another portion of the citizens, those outside of Millheim, are opposed to making the new road at any more cost than of an ordinarily good road. This is about the "fix" as we are informed. The grade from Millheim to the Forks is very easy.

—A child of Jack Roush, of Rabersburg broke an arm, a few days ago, by falling; and a child of Michael Hasel, of Madisonburg, in rolling from a bench, one day last week, also broke an arm.

—It would seem that the Bellefonte newspaper men had a private consultation and while they could not agree not to eat each other up, yet were all *a greed* to "go for" the Reporter and make a meal of it. A motion of Meek to this effect was declared carried without waiting to be seconded. Well, that would be lively—twenty-one against one: the *Two-tens* would be 20, and Meek's Watchman and Brown's *Puplican* counting 1, (both printed in the Wathman office,) one dem the other rad, would add up 21. Go in boys, any time; our coat is off, and sleeves are up. Before you Bellefonters crush out the Reporter, you must crush out Pennsvalley, and the Lord knows your'e ever trying to make your'e living off of it. You can't do it. One democratic township, Penn, alone, at one time scared Bellefonte clean out of its wits, when a party of them went to Bellefonte to see about the unjust arrest of Charly Wingard. You'd better behave yourselves and save the Reporter the trouble of keeping you straight.

—Great excitement over Wolf's great stock of new Spring and Summer goods, at the well known old stand. Prices reasonable and no mistake about what you get. A full line of dry goods, latest style of dress goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots, shoes, fish, &c. Go and see Wolf's unsurpassed stock. Bargains are offered.

—"Old Probabilities" need make no conjectures of the weather for Centre co. Local Option has fixed that little matter from this on sure. It is to be "dry" all through now. Good bye, "Old Probabilities," no more lightning for this region.

For the Reporter.

—DEATH OF CAPT. JOHN LOVE.—This, our aged father, has entered the world of immortality, where he is reaping the reward, according to the deeds done in the body, which, we trust, were good. His illness lasted for the last 16 years. To name his disease would be a rather difficult thing; he was first attacked by partial paralysis of his right arm and side. He lingered thus for a short time, when, under rather injudicious treatment, he grew worse, until, at last, complete rigidity of the muscles took place—almost his entire body was as ridged as the vertebrated portion of man. For the last eight years he has been entirely helpless. During all this time he was unable to take a particle of nourishment himself, but was fed and in every manner required the attention that a mother bestows upon her babe. He lived to the good old age of somewhere about 69 years. Although a helpless father, his bereaved wife and children will feel the loss of a parent.

—Judge Mayer has so far recovered as to be able to hold court at Bellefonte this week.

BLANK BOOKS. The greatest variety ever kept in the county, and sold at prices that defy competition by WELCH & CO.

—OUR WILD LANDS.—The wild mountain lands of Centre county which 25 years ago were taken to be of little value, and were purchased at a few cents per acre, have since then and are still proving "a mine of wealth." These lands have steadily risen in value, and tracts, which once sold for a few dollars now sell for so many thousands, and lumber is now one of the great elements of wealth and trade of this county. The lumber tracts in the wilds along Penns creek, which only a few years ago could find no purchasers even at a song, are now being hunted up, and handsome sums are paid for them. The railroad now building through that region is bringing these lands into market, and owners who former y hardly cared to pay taxes on them, now find themselves possessed of valuable property. There are thousands of acres of fine timberland in the valley drained by our noble Penns creek, which have all at once found a good, ready market, and ere long that region will be made lively by sawmil's and the attendant lumber traffic, resulting in the opening of new and rich farming lands as the kings of the forest are made to disappear before the axe of the woodman.

Some 10 or 15 years ago a tract of timberland in Rush twp., was sold for $10,000. This same tract was purchased about 5 years ago by Mr. E. C. Humes, and others, for some $70,000, and this party has erected mills, and are furnishing $12,000 worth of lumber, weekly, to the Pennsylvania RR. Co., delivered at Allegheny city—and all from the tract aforesaid. This gives the reader an idea of the wealth that rests in wild lands, and what an immense lumber trade can be maintained, and will yet be opened up, in Centre county. Had we never built a railroad, all these lands would have remained dead stock, comparatively.

—MORE RAILROAD.—The advance pickets of a corps of railroaders were in town for several days last week, says the Clearfield Republican. That they did not tell all they knew was very evident. But this much we did learn. They are locating a road from Milton up White Deer creek, along the line of Lycoming and Union counties, to cut the Brushvalley mountain, strike big Fishing creek, down this stream *via* Mill Hall, thence up Beech creek to Snow Shoe. To this point they have found an excellent route for a road. They are now prospecting between Clearfield and Snow Shoe, and design to go through to the mouth of Mahoning creek, or to Franklin. The movement looks like an extension of the Reading or Catawissa road.

—The Northern Conference of the Synod of Central Pa., of the Ev. Lutheran church, will commence on the 6th of May, in the evening, at Madisonburg.

—Herlacher & Cronmiller are just unpacking their new stock of spring goods. Call in all and see and judge for yourselves, bargains are offered. The latest and prettiest styles of dress goods now ready.

—Burnside & Thomas are one of the branches of merchandise in Bellefonte which have acquired a deserved notoriety. There are none that stand higher in popular estimation, for their extreme low prices and their first class goods. Established for many years, they have built up a reputation that all goods are guaranteed by them to be just what they are represented to be. And it is here that they offer to their customers unusual advantages. It is perfectly clear in purchasing goods directly from them you are certain to obtain a much better bargain, than any other firm can afford to give you. Whatever is stated by them can be relied upon as a fact. You had better consult your interests, by making your purchases from them and save twenty per cent. of your money and obtain a first-class article. This firm retails goods at wholesale prices.

Hon. Geo. F. Miller, President of the Lewisburg, Centre and Tyrone Railroad, was here on Thursday, on business pertaining to the new road. He informs us that the work is progressing very rapidly. Miller and Reinhart's contract will soon be completed, when the work of laying track on this end of the route will immediately begin. Some places on Beamer's section, east of Warriorsmark, where the road bed has sufficiently settled, the work of ballasting is going on. Steps are being taken to let the space (some fourteen miles) between Pensylvania Furnace and Linden Hall, and Mr. Miller is satisfied it will be under contract by the time the grading is finished on the other sections of the road. We are pleased to note such favorable progress on this important outlet from Tyrone, and President Miller, the Directors and all the contractors deserve much praise for the energy displayed in their respective positions for the speedy completion of the road.—*Tyrone Herald.*

Every number of Peters' Musical Monthly contains from 8 to 10 pieces of choice New Music, worth at least $4 in sheet-form and all the Publisher asks is 30 cents per number. Think of it! Four or five Songs, Vocal Duets, Four-Hand Pieces, and four Piano Pieces for 30c. The May number is just to hand. Address, J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

"Revue de la Mode," for May, surpasses every other Fashion Journal of its kind. It gives yearly over 1500 beautiful fashion cuts, and some 200 valuable patterns, besides novelties for trimming. $3,50 per year; single numbers 35 cts. New York.

For the Reporter.

Letter From South Easton.

EDITOR CENTRE REPORTER:—Sir, you will not say that a few lines from this part of the world will come amiss; the excitement about the man, "John Krouse," who killed his wife the other day has somewhat abated. He is now lodging in the Easton jail, awaiting his turn to dance the "air jig" with the usual length of rope closely fitted around his neck. So much for one of the J. O. of W. B.

The flood in the Delaware, which was up to 21 feet, has fallen to ten feet, and so far no material damage has been done. The Lehigh has not been very high, not near to what was expected, owing to the amount of snow we had. Mr. G. S. Royer, from Rebersburg, Centre county, is now employed on the Lehigh Valley R. R., is assigned to the shitting department, and has made so many „shifts," that he should be able to make a "shirt." Through his attention to duty, as thus far shown, he shall soon gain the confidence of the officers, and raise himself above the rank he had in the regular army. May his shadow never grow less—and his No. 10's never be too small. Mr. W. F. Diehl, from the same place is also here, and was lately assigned to the ore department, and says he can now handle an ore train as skillfully as he did the smith hammer at Daniel Rishel's carriage shop when he was putting on the extra touches, and thinks if he is successful in his present position, that he will become president of something, if only of a country literary society. May his socks never reach his ankles, and his boots be like those of the children of Isreal. Prof. A. E. Wolfe is also among the number, and has received an appointment as assistant adjutant general of the pencil brigade; though only a new beginner in this routine of business, is very much respected and will gain the confidence both of his employer and employees—with a good tact of business qualifications and attentiveness to duty—he will in time be among the first of railroad men. May he never put on a coat that is too small, nor tear his vest buttons for room—may he live to eat the fowl that scratches over his grave, and use the feathers for a pillow of repose. Here we must not forget Mr. J. D. Johnson, who has been for several years an employee on the L. V. RR., and rising from one step to another, until he now holds a good position on the road and through his attentiveness to duty and sobriety has gained the esteem of the officers and men and now stands respected as one of the best railroaders for the time he has been connected with this road, that can be found on this or any other road. Many of his old friends in Co. "A," 148 P. V., will be pleased to hear that he is getting along well. A well-wish for all those who shared with him the hardships in the campaigns for our country. May his ambition and zeal to fulfill his callings, entitle him to the recognition of many, as being a worthy model for imitation; his prosperous days ripen into long terms of ease and comfort; even attended by the smiles of fortune, until that final day when his carcass shall be placed with the dust. May the attending Angels usher him into that sweet repose prepared for all good and faithful servants.

MILES & CO.

Usury Suits.

New York, April 10.—The excitement on Wall street yesterday over the impending usury suits was very great. It was rumored about the street and stock exchange that a number of leading bankers and brokers have been subpœneed as witnesses before the grand jury. This, of course, this added fuel to the excitement, and the nervousness of certain gentlemen was quite amusing to witnesses. There is, undoubtedly, a disposition on the part of some brokers to make things lively for usurers.

It is said that many gentleman who were to be subpœnaed declared that if they are brought before the grand jury they will make a thorough exposure and take their books along to substantiate all they say. Several money lenders who have been extorting exorbitant rates of interest are badly frightened, and to save themselves have returned the money they have coined out of the necessities of their customers. The dodge will hardly serve the purpose they expect.

PHILADELPHIA SENSATION.

In the most fashionable portion of West Philadelphia, in an elegant mansion, there dwells a merchant of good standing, respected by all whom he comes in contract, and honored by every member of his trade. A man who loving his family better than life itself, has given to his loved ones a hearth glowing with affection, and surrounded by all the hearth can desire, and yet this outpouring of a noble heart's affection has not met with the united gratitude which certainly is its due, and which our Creator has made instinct's first law. Our merchant friend has reared to his utter dispair a beautiful daughter, who we are grieved to say, is on the road to sin.

In early years the girl was taught the first lessons of a Christian life, under the watchful eye of a happy father with the aid of a mother's loving heart, and to her were tendered all the luxuries of life, her friends making her every wish a study, for which she was thoroughly grateful until within the last year or so, during which time she has been a source of great torture to her parents.

Being now at the happy age of seventeen, she is a girl who could engage the affections of all who meet her, and render her home a paridise instead of the cheerless waste she has at last made it.

For some time back the merchant's family has had engaged as washer woman a colored girl, who lived not far from the home of the young lady who is the subject of this sketch. The daughter, from some unknown cause, paid a visit to the home of the domestic, and there met a brother of the girl—a coarse negro of robust form, the cause of all this misery, who was married and living with his wife.

Strange to say an intimacy sprung up between the young lady and this man which soon ripened into an affection which we cannot term love, but which proved a moral destruction to both. The girl listened to the ensnaring voice of her inamorato, and when proposition of an elopement was broached by him she accepted without a murmur.

The time and place of meeting was fixed and the young lady returned to her home to make her preparations for departure, knowing the infamous course she was pursuing, though not without a single feeling of shame. At the appointed time the two met and repaired at once to this side of the river, the girl utterly regardless of the anxiety her absence would cause her parents, and the treacherous negro repudiating the claims of the wife to his fidelity as a husband.

As soon as the disappearance of the young lady and her lover was learned by her parents their agony was great, and the police were at once informed of the affair and a search was began for the wayward girl.

After days of deep anxiety and torture experienced by the father and mother, through which they passed sleepless nights, Sergeant Ryan of the police force found the guilty pair in a house on Bay street, in the lower section of the city, revelling in their sin and shame. They were taken to the Fifth district station-house, where the merchant, sick at heart, once more set eyes upon his daughter.

He read to her a severe but deserving lesson, to which she paid no heed, but declared her intentions of remaining true to her protestations of love for the degraded being who had brought grief to the home of happiness. Not knowing what other course to pursue, the unhappy father requested that she be sent to the house of refuge, and the girl was removed to that institution.

Her colored paramour was held to bail in a heavy sum for his appearance at court. We refrain from mentioning any names in connection with this affair, because of the great reputation the merchant and his family bear in this community.

FARMERS READ THIS.—The superior Reaper & Mower, is a candidate for favor to which the attention of Centre county farmers is called. The Superior is manufactured in Wheeling, W. Va., and has met a large sale, and obtained many high recommendations in Ohio, and other states. This machine dispenses with cog-gearing and all unnecessary traps with which many other machines are afflicted; it is simple in construction, strong and durable, easily managed, and light draught. The Superior is fully warranted to do its work right, or no sale.

Mr. John H. Odenkirk, of the Old Fort, is agent for Centre county for the Superior, and persons wishing a Mower & Reaper, had better call on him before purchasing another. 30 jan.

BASE-BALLS and Croquet setts. A great variety always on hand at WELCH & CO.

Thanks to those who paid accounts in the last two weeks.

PROPERTY EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

The bill on this subject, which has passed both Houses of the Legislature, exempts the following property:

All churches, meeting-houses, or other regular places of stated religious worship, with ten acres of land annexed thereto.

All universities, academies and schoolhouses belonging to any county, borough or school district, or incorporated, erected endowed or established by virtue of any law of this State, with ten acres of land annexed thereto.

All court-houses and jails.

All parsonages owned by any church or religious society, with five acres of land attached thereto.

All burial grounds belonging to any religious congregation.

All burial lots belonging to any person or family.

All lands and premises belonging to cemetry companies, where the revenues are used solely to improve such lands and premises.

All lunatic asylums, almshouses, poorhouses, houses of refuge and penitentiaries, with lands attached to the same.

All asylums, schools and hospitals, with the lands attached to the same, where the same are supported by State appropriations.

All charitable institutions and lands attached thereto, whose chief revenues are from voluntary contributions.

The repealing clause subjects all classes of property not covered by these descriptions to general taxation.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BUFFALO.

The Bison of the Prairies Doomed to Destruction.

The Topeka (Kan.) Commonwealth says: Tue station of Dodge City, on the A. T. and S. F. road, is the principal point of shipment of the buffalo meats and hides in Kansas. In fact, apart from the rather considerable trade the town (which is located about five miles from the fort) possesses a part of its traffic with camp supply consists in the outfitting of hunters and the barter and exchange of their game. The town, which is scarcely four months old, and has in that time attained considerable noteriety for liveliness, especially in the lively extinguishment of disputes and disputers at point of arms, will wait the growth and development of the country about it before its prosperity may fairly be pronunced permanent. But while the bison lasts there will be "meat in the house" in the Arkansas Valley, money will be plenty, and times exciting. The terrible arithmetic of his destruction in the statistics we have attained and subjoined would indicate that this flush season cannot last long. The railroad reached Dodge on the 23rd of September, 1872, and the following is the record of shipments of hides and meat during that time:

SHIPMENT OF HIDES.

From September 23, 1872, to October 31	13,144
From November 1, 1872, to November 30	8,288
From Decemeer 1, 1872, to December 31	19,177
Total number of hides	41,609

SHIPMENT OF MEAT.

From September 23, 1872, to December 31, 1872
71 cars, of..... 1,436,200 lb.

Each hide counts a buffalo lann, said 43,000 hides in three months convey an idea of magnificent buchery that forcasts the speedy extinction of the prairie denizen. The buffaloes that are killed in the summer or early autumn in wanton cruelty, miscalled sport, and for food by the frontier residents, are not taken into this account.

The bulk of the meat has been shipped to Kansas City, though considerable consignments have been made to St. Louis, Chicago and Indianapolis. The raw hides of the buffalo, which are sent east, are tanned and dressed by a very much more rapid but less perfect and effectual process than that in vogue among the Indians, and are not nearly so valuable. It is necessary to kill them in winter, or the robes have no value whatever. The meat market is not open until the middle of November, when the weather is cold enough for its transportation. The above figures, though indicating an immense slaughter, do not represent the total of this season's hunt. The horse disease has interfered seriously with the transportation of hides and meat from the hunting grounds to the line of the road. The disappearance of the disease has put the trade briskly on its feet again. The weather has moderated, and the returns of the month of January will exceed those of preceeding months by 150 per cent., making the grand total of killing around the station of Fort Dodge, and the shipments from that neighborhood for the season of 1872-3, over 100,000 buffalo.

The railroad and remorseless civilization have invaded the home of the buffalo before he had time to get out of their way and seek another solitary range. They will still pursue him westward till some sentiment-monger will immortalize the the species in some venerable bullet scarred bull, standing on the summit of Mount Disbolo, gazing sullenly and mournfully cut through the Golden Gate.

The buffalo in the process of extinction is subserving a great purpose in the social economy of the nation, if that is any satisfaction to him. The tide of emigration that has set toward the Arkansas valley has a subsistence until the emigrants can improve their farms, and by the time the last buffalo has disappeared from Kansas the raw frontier will be subdued to civilization, and be habitable and self-supporting. The buffalo will in this, or at the furthest the next, generation take its place in the natural history books along with the dodo, as an interesting animal, no living specimen of which can be found in nature.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., at the Lutheran Parsonage, in Aaronsburg, by the Rev. P. Sahm, D. D., Mr. Jeremiah Stump, of Centre Hall, to Miss Elizabeth Zerfass, of Haines twp.

On 16th, ult., by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. Miles E. Cleaveland, of Centre Mills, Mifflin county, to Miss Rachie Wilkey, of Millroy.

DEATHS.

On the 20th ult., at Aaronsburg, after a short illness with congestion of the brain, Michael Ziegler, aged 73 years, 3 months and 3 days.

UNDERTAKERS' SUPPLIES.—A fine assortment of Coffin trimmings, just received at Millheim and Milroy Hardware stores. Barr handles, Lace &c., latest styles.
apr10.3m W. J. M'MANIGAL.

HOUSE and LOT FOR SALE.—A lot of ground, at Potter's Mills, thereon erected a two-story dwelling House, with good Wagonmaker Shop, a good Stable, and all necessary outbuildings, is offered at private sale, on reasonable terms. There is a well of never failing water, with pump, near the door. For further particulars apply to Mrs. KATE SHAFER.
17apr3m Potters Mills.

Wages FOR ALL WHO ARE Willing to Work. Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital being required. Our pamphlet "HOW TO MAKE A LIVING," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrania, Westchester Co, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED every where to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machine, send for illustrated Circular, to the McKee Manufacturing Company, 309 Broadway, New York.

THE PARLOR COMPANION.
Every Lady wants one!
Every Man ought to have one!
Sent, on receipt of Ten Cents. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

BON-TON FLIRTATION SIGNALS.
Sent on receipt of 25 cts. Unique Printing and Publishing House, 36 Vesey street, New York.

THE BECK WITH $20 PORTABLE Family Sewing Machine, on 30 days Trial; many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 refunded. Sent complete, with full directions. Beckwith Sewing Machine Co., 862 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS—An important invention. It retains the Rupture at all times and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day, effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by Mail when requested, circulars free, when ordered by letter sent to The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Nobody uses Metal Spring Trusses if they can get relief. They rob of the Rupture. 1 mar13 6m

AUDITORS' REPORT OF POTTER TWP.

1872. John B Lee, Supervisor, DR			
March 23, To Order on J Spangler	$134,49		
1873 March 24, to amount of duplicate	1008,58		
		$1143,07	
1873, Contra, CR,			
March 24; by work	$821,29		
" by tax exonerations,	9,28		
" " Spangler	9,23		
" work by "	9,55		
" services	110,00		
" by order to Sam'l Royer,	183,72		
		$1143,07	
1873, JOHN GOODHART, Supervisor, DR,			
March 24, To amount of duplicate,		$619,68	
1873, Contra, CR,			
March 24, by work,	$427,53		
" by tax exonerations,	8,08		
" by services, self,	100,00		
" by cash,	5,00		
" by order to successor,	79,07		
		$619,68	
1872. DAVID GILLILAND, Overseer, DR,			
March 23, to order from R Lee.	$244,21		
" to cash at audit,	50,00		
1873 March 24, to cash H Benskoten dc'd	4,35		
" to rent from G Stover,	15,00		
" to amount of duplicate,	622,38		
		$935,94	
1873, Contra, CR			
March 24, by Keeping paupers,	619,15		
" by tax exonerations,	8,16		
" by services, self,	50,00		
" by percentage,	31,11		
" by 3 trips to Bellefonte,	5,00		
" by cash at audit,	20,00		
" by amount due twp at settlement,	302,52		
		$935,94	
1872, JOHN HOSTERMAN, Overseer, DR,			
March 23, to order from J A Keller,	$79,65		
" to cash at audit,	70,00		
1873 March 24, to am't of duplicate,	741,59		
" to cash from R Lee	16,00		
		$907,24	
1872, Contra, CR,			
March 23, paid William Harkins at audit,	$30,00		
" 24, by keeping paupers,	635,44		
" by tax exoneration,	1,51		
" by services, self,	30,00		
" by per centage,	37,07		
" by paid on Doctor Neff's bill,	25,01		
" by cash at audit,	5,00		
" by amount due at settlement,	143,21		
		$907,24	
AUDITORS,		DR,	
1873 March 24, to cash from tw'p officers,	$30,00		
" to do from David Gilliland,	3,00		
		$33,00	
1873, Contra, CR,			
March 24, paid F Kurtz for printing,	$16,50		
" do W W Love, auditor	2,00		
" do Jas M'Clintick, "	2,00		
" do Jos Gilliland, "	2,00		
" do W A Kerr, clerk,	2,00		
" auditing school account 1872,	4,00		
Room rent,	1,00		
Township Book,	3,50		
		$33,00	

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Potter township, certify that we have examined the above accounts and testify to the correctness of the same.

W W. LOVE.
JAMES M'CLINTIC,
W. A. KERR, JOSEPH GILLILAND
Clerk. Auditors.

List of Grand Jurors for April Term Commencing Monday 28, 1873.

Bellefonte Boro'—Dr. Jas. Dobbins, Jno. Wagner.
Philipsburg—Isaac Harris, Geo. Packer.
Benner twp—David Lohr, W. Tate, Eli. Baney.
Boggs—Jacob B Shope.
Curtin—Warren Lucas.
Ferguson—Jno Sholl.
Gregg—Philip Shook.
Haines—Emanuel Musser
Harris—G H Jacobs.
Huston—J Williams.
Liberty—Jno Clark.
Miles—Jas Freeman, Jas Mallory.
Penn—Thos Frank, James Mauck, Sam'l Krape.
Rush—Geo Goldman.
Spring—Sam'l Nolt, Wm Bell.
Worth—Jno Simpson.

List of Traverse Jurors, April 28th.

Bellefonte Boro'—J P Gephart. Christian Derr, Peter Smith, Geo. Bayard, Edward Brown.
Philipsburg—Benj Jones.
Howard—J W Packer.
Milesburg—J C Thomas, Jno Parsons.
Unionville—Edward Lucas.
Benner twp—Christ Dale.
Boggs—Jno Shope, W Airnen, David D Shope.
Ferguson—Levi Kreps, Edward Hess.
Gregg—Jacob McCool, Sam'l Harter, Isaac Strunk, O P Rearick, J Rossman, Thomas Jamison.
Harris—David Stewart, Jno Ross, Eman'l Richie—Levi Murray.
Haines—Thos Motz.
Howard—Jonathan Schneck
Halfmoon—Jno Wilson.
Liberty—Jno DeHaas.
Marion—Jno Butler.
Miles—Jno Throne.
Penn—Adam Hosterman.
Potter—Sam'l Bible, Joseph Gilliland, John Slack.
Rush—Henry Calhoun, Dan'l Holt, J J Batchler, W Spliter.
Spring—Jno Rockey.
Taylor—Wm Calderwood.
Union—Harvey Hoover, Geo Black, J G Alexander.
Walker—Jno Lord.
Worth—Jesse Weodring.

2nd Week commencing, May 5, 1873.

Bellefonte Boro'—Jonathan Harper, S C Hunter, Jno Powers.
Philipsburg " J W Jones, Wm Burns.
Unionville—J C Smith, E A Russle.
Milesburg—A Peters.
Benner twp—Joseph Marshall.
Boggs—Wm Marks, Frank McCoy.
Ferguson—Henry Krebs, Jno Musser.
Gregg—Sam'l Crawford, Jos Alters, Jos Smith.
Harris—Philip Swartz, Isreal Condo.
Haines—Luther Kurtz, J G Meyer,
Halfmoon—Jno Miller.
Miles—Jacob Brumgard, J H Zeigler
Marion—Henry Yearick.
Potter—H P Sankey, W Goodhart.
Rush—D M Bilgor, Jno Collins, George Spring—Jno K Tate.
Union—Andrew Thompson.
Walker—Adam Vonada, Jno Boyer
Worth—E P Jones.

SECOND WEEK—COMMENCING MAY 5.

Hand-in-Hand Life Insurance Co., vs. Gotlieb Hasg.
George Durst, Solt & Wasson.
R H Strohecker vs. Bierly & Kreamer.
George Hager vs. Lingle & Co.
M Ulrich vs R G Brett.
Hahn, Wilson & Co, use of, vs Sam'l Tree.
Norwood Coal and Lumber Co, vs Robinson & Worsley.
W L Wilson et al vs Jno & S H Thompson.
Peter Vonada vs Mary Hoy's Admrs.
J W Campbell vs Henry McCracken.
Amelia Royer vs J W Sholl.
Zimmerman Bro's & Co, vs S Haupt.
J P Harris vs Bradly Childs *et al.*

Trial List for April Term, 1873,

FOR FIRST WEEK—COMMENCING, APRIL 28.

Adam Grenoble vs. M D Gray
A T Bisell vs. J J Nestlerode.
same vs. Saylor, Day *et al.*
George A Bayard vs. D G Bush
A T Bisell vs. John Ardell.
P B Wilson vs. H R Smith.
Samuel Huston vs. J & R Gilliland *et al.*
Mulford, Reeves & Co., vs. same.
D E Brubaker, use of vs. Elijah Blowers.
D C Keller vs. S H Stover.
Isaac Hill vs. J S Reed & Co
J & G Frazier vs. Hale & Co
William Thompson vs. P Gray Meek
Packer & Packer vs. Man & Confer.
Henry Rothrock, Jr., vs. Godfrey Fisher.
Bolinger & McQuiston vs. J C Williams.
George W Stover vs. J B Crider.
Joseph Devling, use of, vs. J Nestlerode.
same vs Parsons & Bush.
James H Ebbs vs. Henry Stephens.
same vs. George Gates.
W H Harter vs Ettinger.
same vs R & N Stover.
James McHenry vs W Young *et al.*
S McCrickert & Co, vs Chas Brown.
Thomas McElvany vs Geo Kreps.
Thomas McGovern vs Vandyke, Moore & Co.
Cyrus Wasson vs J C Decker *et al.*
Chas Dongan vs Robert McKnight.
J & J Yerten vs D Tressler.
John McDermott vs Jas McManus.
Wm B Evans vs S Leitzel.
Gephart & Furst vs W L Musser.
Battles & Webster vs J S Fink.
Maria Tilghman vs B F Shaffer.
D McCloskey vs Joseph Devling.
J Brutzman vs J W Scott & Co.
Dan'l Hoover vs. Isaac Haupt.
Andrew Walker vs Jacob Meese.
Amanda C Bair vs Emma C Kreamer.
same vs C Leitzel.
J K Bowman vs Charles McCafferty.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
Corrected by C. D. Keller.
White Wheat $1,95, Red 190....Rye..... 75.....Corn 60 .....Oats 35.....Barley 60. 70.....Cloverseed 5,00 .....Potatoes 45. Lard per pound 7.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.....Eggs 20. .....Plaster perton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 8 .....Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS
White wheat 1,85....Red wheat 1,80....Rye 70.....Corn 40.....Oats 35.....Barley 60..... Cloverseed 5,00.....Timothyseed, 350..... Salt 2 50 per sack,..... Bacon 10c.....Ham 16.....Butter 25... Eggs 25.....Plaster 9 50

15,000 BOLTS OF WALL PAPER!
Now on exhibition at Millheim and Milroy Hardware Stores. About 85 different patterns.
PRICES RANGING FROM 10 CENTS TO $1.00 PER BOLT.
Beautiful Gilt Paper at one dollar Panel Paper and Parlor Decorations.
A reasonable credit will be given to responsible parties for paper, for 5 per cent. deducted from prices for cash. Prices are the same at both Stores.
apr 3 4m. W. J. M'MANIGAL.

Great Reduction In Prices Of Note Paper.
We are now prepared to furnish Note paper at prices far below any that have ever before been offered at retail in this county.
Best quality Commercial note paper at 15 cts per quire
Second best do at 12 cts per quire
Third best do at 10 cts per quire
Purchasers will find this to be of the same quality heretofore sold in this place for 25, 20, and 15 cts per quire, but having bought our paper at extremely low figures, we desire to give our customers the full benefit of the reduction.

Look At This!!
Initial Paper With Chromo!
French Initial paper 15 cts per box
Plain white " 20 " "
Rose tint " 25 " "
Two tints " 40 " "
With a handsome chromo given away with each 40 cent box.
JAMES WELCH & CO.,
20 mar tf Opposite Bush House.

D. M. RITTENHOUSE,
WITH
KOONS, SCHWARZ & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fish, Cheese and Provisions,
144 North Delaware Avenue,
137 North Water Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
F. A. KOONS, G. SCHWARZ. J. SCHWARZ.
marô 1y.

NE PLUS ULTRA.
No Better Place!
The subscriber is just receiving from the eastern cities a Full Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS which he has determined to sell very cheap, consisting of
DRY GOODS and
Prints, Muslins, Opera Cantons, and Woll Flannels. Ladies Dress Goods, such as Delains, Alpacas, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Sateens, Tameise, together with a full stock of everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.
NOTIONS:
A full stock, consisting part of Ladies and Children's Merino Hose, Collars, Kid gloves, best quality silk and Lisle thread Gloves, Hoods, Nubias, Breakfast shawls, &c.
HATS & CAPS,
A full assortment of Men's Boy's and Children's of the latest style and best.
CLOTHING,
Ready made, a choice selection of Men's and Boy's of the newest styles and most serviceable materials.
BOOTS & SHOES,
WM. WOLF.

C. PECK'S New Coach Manufactory.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
The undersigned has opened a new establishment, at his new shops, for the manufacture of
Carriages, Buggies, & Spring Wagons,
SLEIGHS AND SLEDS, PLAIN AND FANCY,
of every description.
All vehicles manufactured by him are warranted to render satisfaction, and as equal to any work done elsewhere.
He uses none but the best material, and employs the most skillful workmen. Hence they flatter themselves that their work can not be excelled for durability and finish.
Orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Come and examine my work before contracting elsewhere.
PRICES REASONABLE,
All kinds of Reparing done.

RETAIL PRICE LIST
JOBBING AND COMMISSION HOUSE
OF BURNSIDE & THOMAS,
Bellefonte, Pa.

White sugars per pound	13cts
Brown sugar per pound	10cts
Demarara sugar per pound	13cts
Rio coffee	25cts
Arbuckles brown coffee per pound	30ct
Best washing soaps per pound	6, 7 & 8cts
Best starch per pound	10cts
Best bright Navy tobacco per pound	64cts
Garrets scotch snuff per box	16cts
Twist tobacco & Cavendish per pound	60ct
Best sugar-cured Hams per pound	15cts
No. 1 black pepper per pound	30cts
Molasses per gallon	60cts

Mackeral without heads and all kind of mackeral and Herring at city prices.
Double X X white, drips 80cts per gallon, in 5 gallon lots 5cts a gallon less.
1000 other articles too numerous to mention, cheap. Men's stogies, heavy shoes at $1,25 per pair. They have the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever offered to the public. If you want to
SAVE 20 TO 50 PER CENT.
GO TO BURNSIDE & THOMAS
All kinds of merchandise in whole packages at less prices. july19tf

I. Guggenheimer.
NEW ARRANGEMENT!
ISAAC GU

Farm, Garden and Household.

Hop Culture.

First be sure to secure a good quality of the right kind of plants. The English Cluster stands far in advance of all, or any other variety, both for productiveness and quality of hop. We should be as cautious in selecting the variety of hops as we would be on fruit-trees, seeds, &c. The English Cluster hop can be profitably grown in any climate or soil that will produce any kind of grain or potatoes.

As regards profit to the grower, I say first, at a low average of 1,500 pounds per acre, and at a low average price of 40 cents per pound, the crop would bring $600 per acre. The expenses of cultivation and harvesting are to be deducted therefrom. Some fix the expense of production as high as 10 cents per pound; others as low as 5 cents. The variation depends on the number of pounds produced per acre, as a light crop costs nearly as much labor as a heavy yield.

My experience teaches me that an average yield of hops can be grown at an expense not exceeding seven cents per pound, making an expense of $105 per acre; deduct this from the $600 and the grower is left in possession of a net profit of $495 per acre.

To start with, the plants will cost about $22 per acre. The next year the vines need poling, which can be done at an expense of about $50 per acre. Many farmers have plenty of poles upon their own land which will cost them nothing but the time and labor of cutting and hauling them. After the plants and poles are once secured, there will be no additional expense in that direction for twenty years or more. The first crop will, or should, pay all those expenses and leave a profit of $423 per acre, and a paid-up investment for twenty years or more. Last year, 1872, good hops sold readily at the grower's door for fifty and fifty-six cents per pound, many of them realizing from $10,000 to $15,000 for their crop. No wonder they are the most jovial and happy lot of creatures on earth.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Corn in Hills and Drills.

At the Michigan Agricultural College in 1868, two plots of land were set apart, substantially equal in character of soil, each measuring forty-eight rods in width. The ground was plowed May 5, and manure was spread evenly and worked in by cultivator and harrow. Yellow Dent corn was planted May 21 in rows four feet apart; one of the plots being planted in hills, the other in drills. The plots were cultivated and hoed June 15, and again July 7; the plants being thinned so as to leave the same number of stalks on each plot, including the equal distribution of plants throughout the subdivision of the plots. As nearly as possible, each of the two plots received the same amount of labor and cultivation. The stalks were cut Sept. 17, and stacked in good order; three weeks afterward the corn was husked and weighed. The stalks then again carefully stacked, and were hauled and weighed, in good condition, Oct. 12. The corn on the portion planted in hills was better in quality than on that planted in drills. But the drilled portion produced seventy-four and one-sixth bushels of shelled corn, and three tons of stalks to the acre, against sixty-five and one-half bushels of shelled corn, and two and two-thirds tons of stalks per acre produced by the portion in hills.—*Rural World.*

How to Broil Fish.

In the first place, says Pierre Blot, the fish must be fresh, the fire sharp, and the draught good. When thoroughly cleaned and washed, dry the fish with a towel; rub it inside and outside with a little butter, and salt and pepper it on both sides also. Set on the fire, turn over now and then in order to prevent the charring of any part of the fish. It does not matter how many times it is turned over, provided the fire is sharp enough to broil quickly. As soon as done place the fish on a warm dish, the inside up, spread butter mixed with chopped parsley all over, and sprinkle lemon juice all over also. Serve quickly.

Let our readers bear in mind that vinegar is no substitute for lemon juice in this case.

Many amateur fishermen believe that they can cook fish better than any cook, because they relish it better when on a fishing excursion. They have two advantages over the cook; the first is the freshness of the fish, and the other is a sauce that no cook can make—hunger.

The old saying about cooking fish is, to be good, fish must go from the water to the pan, and from the pan to the mouth.

The American Indians say, As soon as caught, bleed it; as soon as bled, clean it; as soon as cleaned, cook it; as soon as cooked, eat it.

Treatment of Frozen Trees.

Mr. Hanford of Indiana stated, at the recent meeting of the Michigan Pomological Society, that in the cold winter of 1856 he had a peach orchard of thrifty young trees absolutely killed to the snow line, and of course a total loss as far as appearances indicated or experience could suggest. Knowing, however, that the trees had been vigorous and that their roots must possess considerable power of reproduction, he proceeded to cut off the entire top of every tree that had been killed, and left nothing but unsightly stumps throughout the orchard. The spring came on; advanced somewhat; he watched his stumps with anxiety; found that numerous buds started out from these stubs, put forth their shoots and made a remarkable growth, and in two years he had as good and healthy an orchard as that which had been cut off by the frost. Since that time he has frequently had occasion to treat other trees in a similar manner, sometimes cutting off injured branches only, and has almost uniformly had good results. But it is necessary to cut off the injured branches of frozen tops as early as possible after the snow is gone, and always before the sap has begun to ascend the tree.

Care of Cows.

One of the members of the Hampden Harvest Club stated that a storm would affect the flow of milk so as to make a reduction of a quart from each cow per day. The effect of cold in winter upon the milk secretions is very perceptible. If cows are turned out of a warm stable and suddenly breathe the cold air, get chilled, or take a draft of ice-cold water, it will reduce the flow of milk, not only for that day, but for a longer period. The influence of drafts of cold penetrating through the stable, the standing or lying down in damp litter, has the same effect. Too much care cannot be given to the uniform comfort of cows in order that they may produce the largest amount of milk. Gentleness in their management, system in feeding and milking, so as not to excite, and the other attentions named, will more than repay for all the pains in the extra amount of milk the cow will furnish.

The Western Farmers.

At the Illinois Farmers' Convention a resolution was offered and adopted recommending to the farmers of Illinois the keeping of a farm-expense account during the present and succeeding seasons, in order that the actual cost of production may be estimated and made public for the purpose of reaching a fair and equitable remuneration therefor to the farmers of the State.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the resolution censuring members of Congress for voting for, and the President of the United States for signing, the bill increasing salaries was unanimously adopted. This motion was also declared carried, and a motion was then made and carried to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of both resolutions.

A delegate amid much confusion succeeded in offering the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That any legislation that is not based upon the eleventh article of our State Constitution, entitled "Railroads," will not meet the necessities of the producers in confining monopolies to reasonable maximum rates of freight and passenger tariff and prevent unjust discriminations, and that such maximum rates should be fixed by legislative enactment as directed by our State Constitution.

The Mormon Prophet.

Brigham Young and What He Has Done for His People.

After twenty-nine years' active service as President and Prophet of the Mormons, Brigham Young has resigned his position to make room for a younger and more active man. He was born at Whittingham, in the State of Vermont, on June 1, 1801. His father was a farmer, as was also Brigham until he was thirty-two years old, when the spirit of prophecy began to trickle into him, and, forsaking the plough and harrow, he shortly afterwards united his fortunes with those of the Latter Day Saints, and, in his own expressive words, "walked for four years in the desert with his shoes filled with blood." The Mormon Church, under Joseph Smith, had been regularly organized two or three years previously, at Manchester, New York State, and many converts had been made. Brigham Young was made an elder soon after his conversion. He was made one of the twelve apostles who were appointed in 1835 to spread the new doctrines among the Gentiles. He labored in the Eastern States, where he was signally successful in making converts. Soon afterwards the Mormons got into extremely bad odor with the people, especially when their bank failed at Kirtland, and the leaders were forced to flee for their lives before enraged creditors, not exactly into the mountains of Hepsidam, but into Missouri, a place at that time about as wild and full of flies and defiles. Here, accused of plundering, arson, and assassination, they fought with mobs and were hunted from place to place like wild beasts. Internal dissensions began and heresies showed their horrid fronts; their difficulties with the people of Missouri assumed the proportions of civil war, the militia of the State was called out, and some of the Mormon leaders were arrested and charged with treason, murder, and felony. They agreed to leave the State, and went to Illinois, where they settled at Nauvoo, which soon grew to be a flourishing city and received a charter. Charges of immoral conduct and polygamy brought against Smith caused him to be lodged in jail at Carthage, when, on June 27, 1844, a mob took him and shot him to death in the jail-yard.

Sidney Rigdon, an old Mormon, and Brigham Young, now about forty-two years old, and vigorous both mentally and physically, were the most prominent candidates for the leadership of the sect. Young was elected, and immediately excommunicated Rigdon, whom he gave over "to be buffeted by the devil for a thousand years." Like a wise man he did not, as he was urged to do, seek to avenge the death of Smith, but "left to God" the punishment of the guilty, hoping by this act of moderation to soften gentile hearts towards the new church.

Hostilities were renewed, the charter of Nauvoo was revoked, and in 1846 the Mormons sorrowfully left Nauvoo and their beautiful temple, on the top of which stood a statue of the angel Gabriel, and then they went into the wilds of Iowa, gathering at Council Bluffs. In this exodus Brigam Young led them thence to Salt Lake Valley in Utah, where he founded Salt Lake City, and speedily brought a large area of land under cultivation. Missionaries were sent to all quarters of the globe, and converts, especially from England and Wales, began to turn their faces toward the new Mecca, a city flowing with milk, honey, and carnal delights. From Sweden and Norway they came; from Germany, Switzerland, and France, and ranged themselves beneath the banner of Brigham Young, their prophet, priest, and king. When the Mexican war broke out the Mormons furnished their contingent of a battalion to the army. In March, 1849, a convention was held at Salt Lake City, and the State of Deseret—"the land of the honey-bee"—was organized, but Congress refused to recognize it, and made a Territory of the land occupied by the Mormons, of which Brigham Young was appointed Governor by President Fillmore. It was stipulated that all laws opposed to those of the United States should be annulled, and this was looked upon not unnaturally by Brigham as a menace to polygamy, which, at first a heresy of Orson Pratt's, had now become the well settled custom of the Latter Day Saints.

Brigham was determined to make for himself and his people a recognized position of power in the land; among his people, although he was not formally invested with absolute power, his authority was practically without bounds. Only he had interviews with angels, and knew the divine will, and only he could exceed the number of wives—seven—prescribed to each of the faithful, and he even made bold to say: "I defy any one to prove from the Bible that I have not the right to a thousand wives." By assumptions at variance with the law of the land he got into difficulties with the Federal judges of the Territory, who, in 1850, were forced by threats of violence to leave Utah, and then the laws of the United States were openly defied and subverted. The Government refused any longer to recognize Brigham Young as Governor of the Territory, and appointed Colonel Steptoe in his place. In 1854 the Colonel entered Utah with a battalion of soldiers, but found it so difficult to occupy the position to which he had been appointed, that he resigned it and took his force to California. Brigham dealt with the high hand and outstretched arm of one who feels that his commission is not from man. On the Sunday after Colonel Steptoe's departure he preached in the Tabernacle and said: "I am and will be Governor, and no power can hinder it, until the Lord Almighty says: 'Brigham, you need not be Governor any longer.'" The civil officers appointed along with Colonel Steptoe were driven from the Territory, and Judge Drummond was forced at the point of the bowie-knife to adjourn his court sine die. In 1857 President Buchanan appointed Alfred Cumming Governor, and sent 2,500 soldiers to Utah to protect him in the discharge of his duties. The excited Mormons denounced the army as a mob and forbade its entrance into their land; they attacked the supply trains and cut them off from the army, which, without reaching Salt Lake Valley, went into winter quarters on Black's Fork, near Fort Bridger. The Territory was declared in rebellion. In 1858 the Mormons submitted to the Federal authority and the troops were withdrawn two years afterwards. Peace then reigned, and on March 3, 1862, Brigham Young was elected President of Utah at the very moment when, according to the public journals, his authority was gravely menanced by the appearance of a new prophet, and a division therefrom resulting among the Latter Day Saints.

Afterwards Governor Harding had him arrested on a charge of polygamy, and it was with some difficulty that he was again set at liberty. Thenceforward for some years there was no disturbance between the two governments, and Brigham devoted his energies to developing the resources of the Territory which he ruled, and was eminently successful in doing so, as was shown in his message of 1868, which exposed a government making rapid progress without contracting any public debt, and, as he thought, on the eve of entering the Union with the rank of a State. The great and irreconcilable point of difference between Utah and the other sections of the country was the fact of its polygamy, but as the Territory was so far away from ordinary civilization this system was not seriously likely to become a real source of contention until the opening of the Pacific Railroad brought Utah into close connection with other parts of the country. Then Congress began to take measures to prohibit polygamy, and the introduction of the Cullom bill, redefining adultery and giving the United States authority in certain new cases, raised a storm of indignation among the saints, against whom especially it was directed; and a formal protest against its passage was sent by them to Congress in 1870. In the more recent troubles in regard to Judge McKean's actions in Utah, charges were brought against the Mormons of murder and other heinous crimes alleged to have been committed long ago by prominent Mormons, and Judge McKean, held that they should be tried in United States Courts instead of those of the Territory. The Latter Day saints are now quiet enough, and in leaving them Brigham Young has withdrawn a presence which has done all for their material prosperity that any man could have done. It is, of course, useless to speculate on the future of the people.

English Sports.

An English paper called the *Sportsman*, gives the following description of an otter hunt, where the horrid torments inflicted on a poor animal appear to have given unmingled delight to some hundreds of beings, bearing the human form:

Every minute increased his distress; he could no longer keep under water, but swam up and down gasping and gnashing his white fangs above the surface in the utmost fury of rage and despair. When overtaken or met by any of the hounds, he would, for a second, conceal himself beneath, but being unable to remain, he would again rise above, and bite and grapple with them with the deadly fierceness of a serpent. Twice in this manner he swam the length of the pool, followed by the whole pack baying at his tail, and hailed by the united thunder of some fifty gazers. At last, S——, thinking it time to close the scene, in order to spare his dogs, advised everybody but himself to fall back from the lower shallow. The poor wretch soon discovered the deserted quarter, and made towards it. But before he could escape he had to clamber over the top of the net, which extended across the river at the point, sunk to the bottom by heavy loads, and attached to each of the banks.

A moment afterwards, in making this endeavor, he was raised from the stream to writhe in death upon the barbed spear. There he hung wriggling and twisting, and his eyes flashing the red sparks of rage, until all the party had collected around him; he was then cast into the midst of the hounds, upon whom having wreaked his vengeance by the inflictions of some heavy gashes, and, in return, having every bone within him ground and smashed almost into pulp, he, otter-like, without a cry, without a groan, returning wound for wound, and torture for torture, at length yielding his life, but not, however, till his enemies had paid for it at a most costly price."

Aged Youth.

This certainly, cannot be called a very arduous life; and the result of it is, that most of our citizens look fresh and are vigorous after they are far advanced.

An exemplification is seen in Cornelius Vanderbilt, who, in his 77th year, is perfectly hale and hearty; walks as erect, and is lithe and supple, as if he were still 40.

Alexander T. Stewart, over 65, has not the slightest ailment; is entirely healthy in mind and body; and is capable of managing his immense business in all its details with the greatest ease.

William B. Astor, 76, shows no symptoms of decay; takes long walks; has an excellent appetite and digestion; and looks forward, I presume, to 15 or 20 years more of adherence to the planet.

William Cullen Bryant, now 75, preserves the physical characteristics of youth. He often walks 5 or 6 miles before breakfast; prides himself upon his ability to leap fences; and laughs at the idea of being considered an old man.

Daniel Drew, at 70, is as active and wiry as he was 30 years ago, and more than a match for the youngest and shrewdest operators of Wall street.

George Law, about the same age, attends to his vast business precisely as he did a quarter of a century since, and very seldom requires the services of a physician.

I might mention any number of New Yorkers, ranging from 60 to 70 years old, who are as full of vitality and energy as men of half their age. I used to think that to be 60 was to be old; but here I have learned by actual observation that to be 70 is to be almost in the prime of life.—*New York Letter.*

Ess and Esses.

"So you have finished your studies at the seminary? I was much pleased with the closing exercises. The author of that poem—Miss White, I think you called her—bids fair to become known as a poet."

"We think the authoress will become celebrated as a poetess," remarked the young lady pertly, with marked emphasis on two words of the sentence.

"Oh, ah!" replied the old gentleman, looking thoughtfully over his gold spectacles at the young lady. "I hear his sister was quite an actress, and under Miss Hosmer's instruction will undoubtedly become quite a sculptoress."

The young lady appeared irritated.

"The seminary," continued the old gentleman, with imperturable gravity, "is fortunate in having an efficient board of manageresses. From the Presidentess down to the humblest teacheress unusual talent is shown. There is Miss Harper, who as a chemistress, is unequaled, and Mrs. Knowles has already a reputation as an astronomeress. And in the department of music few can equal Miss Kellogg as a singeress."

The young lady did not appear to like the chair she was sitting on. She took the sofa at the other end of the room.

"Yes," continued the old gentleman, as if talking to himself, "those White sisters are very talented. Mary, I understand, has turned her attention to painting and the drama, and will surely become famous as an actress and painteress, and even as a lecturess—"

A loud slamming of the door caused the old gentleman to look up, and the criticess and grammarianess was gone!

Preventive Medicine.

It was in England that solution of the great problem of hygiene was first attempted: "Preventive Medicine," it is there called. Palmerston told a deputation which waited on him in order to ask him to order a fast on the approach of the second epidemic of cholera, to cleanse their sewers and diligently visit the dwellings of the poor. And he did not confine himself to good advice, but with his usual energy he laid his hand on sanitary legislation, and purified the air of London and the large manufacturing towns. The result of the sanitary measures carried out was a reduction of the mortality of London from 26 to 23 per 1,000, and in some of the towns to 19 per 1,000—a low death-rate previously only equalled in the Isle of Wight. More than four thousand lives have been preserved yearly in London; and, assuming that the mortality among the sick is 1 in 20, this number represents a dimunition in yearly sickness to the extent of eighty thousand. Franklin's maxim, that "public health is public wealth," has become a part of the inner consciousness of the English people; and every Englishman, proud as he is of the inviolability of his domicile, and closing his house like a castle against intrusion from without, abandons this inviolability, and cheerfully submits to each proceeding of the sanitary law, which, when the death-rate in a town exceeds 23 per 1,000, gives the officer of health the right to examine each house, search out nuisances, and control the consumption of water.

A Mother's Love.

Lamartine gives this illustration:—"In some spring freshet, a river widely washed its shores and swept away a bough whereon a bird had built a cottage for her summer home. Down the white and whirling stream drifted the green branch, with its wicker cup of unfledged song, and fluttering beside it went the mother bird. Unheeding the roaring river, on she went, her cries of agony and fear piercing the pauses in the storm. How like the love of an old fashioned mother, who followed the child she had plucked from her heart, all over the world. Swept away by passion that child might be, it mattered not; though he was bearing away with him the fragrance of the shattered rooftree, yet that mother was with him, a Ruth through all his life and a Rachel at his death."

The Atlantic Disaster.

Additional Details of the Sad Affair.

At a preliminary examination as to the cause of the disaster to the steamer Atlantic nothing of consequence was elicited. There is no doubt, however, according to the statements of the officers and passengers, that the Atlantic was not properly coaled for the voyage at this season. Her passage was not tempestuous. She made nine hundred miles in the first three days. Gales were encountered on the 25th and 26th which lowered her speed to 196 and 118, but on the 27th she made 244 miles; 28th, 189 miles; 30th, 235 miles; 31st, 264 miles, and on Monday, a calm day, but 169 miles. The ship had then passed Halifax, but, having on board only 130 tons of coal, was put back. It is evident that she was put to sea some five hundred tons of coal short. Captain Williams is reticent in regard to his reckoning; he had never been to Halifax before. It is certain, however, that he was twenty miles nearer land than he supposed, and his allowance for the westerly current could not have been correct. The sun and the stars showed eight, but the ship, with the wind abeam and aft, was evidently too quick for the calculation.

THE FOUNDATION FOR THE CALAMITY

lies in insufficient coaling and a miscalculation, and, perhaps, some incompetency upon the part of the watch on deck. Captain Williams is silent upon the all-important point as to his reckoning. All agree, however, that he was a hero in the supreme moment, and any one would believe it who could have heard his heartbroken, sobbing accents, "My God, if I could only have saved a woman or child; the memory of that girl climbing about my neck and beseeching me to save her will haunt me to my own grave." Captain Williams, nevertheless, was worthy of the name of his illustrious prototype of the Oneida. He stood by his ship until the last soul was saved, or till safety was rendered absolutely sure.

AMONG THE DEAD—HEARTRENDING SCENES.

The scene at Meagher's Island was very sad. Bodies that had been recovered were laid in rows along the sloping ledge of and it required a strong nerve to walk among them and not succumb to tears. There were mothers and little children, strong men staring sightless, their eyes protruding and froth issuing from their mouths. Little children were there, bruised and bloody, but with that sweet expression which, strange as it may seem, usually comes of violent deaths.

GHOULS PILLAGING THE CORPSES.

It is very sad to say that the bodies were pillaged after they washed ashore and were then turned adrift again. An emigrant with thirty sovereigns sewed in his vest was found, and all of them cut out. The robber of the dead was apprehended by the magistrate.

A large trench was dug, in which the bodies of the poor unclaimed were put to rest.

APPEARANCE OF THE DEAD.

A feeling deeper than reverential awe, a sensation as might be experienced by one standing on the threshold of death, chilled to the very marrow the bones of the looker-on, and it was with slow step and half-averted glance that the gleaner of news approached this solemn assembly. Then what a sight met the eye! There, on the brow of that rocky island, partly on the stone, partly on the grassy earth, wet with last night's rain and cut up by brown patches of moss, lay the aged and the young, the strong and the feeble, equalized at last by the blow that fell so suddenly on them. Ay! man, woman and child had been alike swallowed up by the greedy deep. Side by side lay they, some of whose faces bore the imprint of that peace so much spoken of; others were set resolutely, as if the last thought of the living creature had been duty; and others again revealed nothing of the final emotions that must have crowded the few fast passing minutes that elapsed ere eternity opened up before them.

PICTURE OF THE CORPSES.

The dead lay in all positions, too—half recumbent, stiffened by death, and icy cold; wildly agitated, as if the struggle had been long and bitter; easy and natural, making one almost believe that no agony had been suffered by the departed; defensive, as if resisting the buffeting of the maddened waves on the horrid still night on the bare cliffs; in all stages of dress, from the well-to-do emigrant with his clothes all on, evidencing his habits, to the weary sailor just relieved from his watch, who had turned in, clad in wet garments; women, whose dresses had been torn to rags by the action of the breakers; children as they might have been in their beds—but one and all carefully and reverentially covered where mutilation disfigured the form, for, alas! the work of rescue needs a bold and unscrupulous hand, and the floating body must be gaffed as it washes by, and, no matter where the sharp hook strikes, whether on face or neck or body, it cuts and tears frightfully. Some corpses had been so terribly lacerated that sail cloth had been used to cover up the features and limbs which love itself could no longer recognize. Hands, arms, feet and legs that were bare were seen around, and all were bleached and shrunken horribly.

DEATH APPEARS LIFE LIKE.

Faces were discolored and blotched red, green—yea, all manner of hideous colors; and, again, there were those fair and rosy as in life. Gazing upon some of these forms one would have sworn they slept, and so strong was the illusion that in stepping by them the step was light, for fear of waking those who never will wake until the sound of the "last trump."

In this awful array of bodies two faces struck the beholder with undisguised horror; one, that of a man, whose outstretched arms lent additional force to the wild expression of the widely distended eyes. These glared so intensely that their fixed look of despair was a force unequalled by any save that of a female body, and then, indeed, was the agony of death met angrily, fiercely, furiously, depicted with startling vividness on rigid lineaments and firm-set features.

QUARTERMASTER RAYLANCE'S STATEMENT.

Quartermaster Charles Raylance says: About twenty minutes past three o'clock I hove the log, and the ship at that time was going at the rate of twelve knots an hour. I went into the aft wheel-house and was looking through one of the windows, when I fancied I saw breakers on the starboard side. I then ran forward to the lookout man on the bridge, and I asked him if he did not think there were breakers on the starboard side. He reported to the second officer, who telegraphed to the engine room to reverse the engine full speed astern. We both then jumped off the bridge together on to the deck. Then he gave me orders to call all hands on deck. I ran forward and burst the quartermasters' room open with my foot, and all of them, three in number, got out through the panel of the door. Then I and one of them went aft and got out the rockets and fired about eight when the rocket box rolled away from us. The captain gave orders to get the boats clear and save the passengers. I and the captain went to No. 3 boat and were getting her clear when he asked me if the plugs were in her; I told him they were not. As the passengers were huddled together in the bottom of the boat, crying, I could not get the plugs in.

The only youth saved from the wreck makes the following statement:

My name is John Hinley. I am about twelve years of age. I got on board the Atlantic at Liverpool, with my mother, father, and young brother. We all belonged to Ashton, Lancashire. The first thing worth mentioning that he knew of was that he was asleep in his berth when a great noise awakened him, although he did not hear any voices. There seemed to be a great rush, and he stumbled out of bed and into the crowd. The greater portion passed him, but he saw six men crowding into a top berth in the upper steerage, and he followed them. One of the men broke through a window and got out, and the boy did the same, one kind-hearted individual pushing him through before he had made the egress himself. Once outside he held on by the ropes until himself and his companions were rescued by the life boat. What became of his parents and brother he did not know, but is certain that they were drowned. The family were on their way to New York at the invitation of two married daughters settled there.

The crew was one of the hardest that was ever gathered in any vessel. They were picked up about the Liverpool wharves and docks, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were kept under control during the voyage.

The storekeeper says that one of them made an attempt to snatch his watch and chain one night, but was foiled. On another occasion, during the storm of the 25th of March, he states that some of the crew attempted to break into the spirit-room, and it was for a while feared that force would have to be used to prevent them. When the boats came from the shore to rescue the survivors the sailors repeatedly pushed the passengers aside or knocked them down and jumped into the boats themselves.

A Princely Gift.

Professor Agassiz recently delivered an address to the Legislature of Massachusetts on the occasion of the visit by that body to the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, and in the course of his remarks expressed his views regarding the establishment of a summer school for the instruction of school teachers in natural history. He also suggested the holding of the first session during the coming summer at Nantucket. The publication of the programme and details of this proposed movement attracted the attention of Mr. John Anderson, of New York city, the wealthy tobacco merchant, who considered that the island of Penikese, which he owned, and which he had used as a private summer resort, would be admirably adapted to the purposes of the proposed School of Natural History. On the following day he deputed two gentlemen to proceed to Cambridge and to tender to Professor Agassiz the title to the island, with all its improvements and buildings, as a permanent location for the school. Of course, the generous gift was at once accepted, and Mr. Anderson has supplemented that act by the munificent pecuniary donation of $50,000 as the basis of an endowment fund for the institution, which permanently establishes it.

The island of Penikese, which will become the future domicile of the proposed institute, is one of the Elizabeth group of islands, situate at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay, on the southern coast of Massachusetts. It contains about one hundred acres, and presents advantages which peculiarly adapt it to the purposes contemplated by Professor Agassiz. Its situation in the ocean, within easy access of the mainland, secures privacy and freedom from intrusion, while its wonderful fertility will enable the institution to maintain itself almost within its own domain. Mr. Anderson, since his purchase of the island some years ago, has expended large sums in buildings and improvements, and the commercial value of the whole property may be considered a little short of $100,000. His endowment may therefore be considered as equivalent to $150,000.

A Western Editor's Comment.

Mr. William E. Cramer, proprietor of the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin*, says of the lost steamer Atlantic: "During the past three years we have crossed the ocean in two steamers, the Cambria, of the Glasgow line, and the Atlantic, of the White Star line. They have both since gone to the bottom, the Cambria with 159 passengers, and the Atlantic with 730. A captain has a great deal to do with the safety of a ship. If he is a first-class man, permeated with a thorough sense of duty, the chances of safety on the sea are about equal to those on the land. Capt. Craig was the commander of the Cambria in 1869, and when his vessel entered the dangerous channels between the north of Ireland and Scotland he was so careful that he would not permit any other officer but himself to stand on the lookout. And there, with glass in hand, he would remain for hours. Capt. Perry was the commander of the Atlantic when we crossed the ocean in January, 1872. As the vessel approached the American coast his watchfulness was unceasing by night and by day, because, he said, "here there is real danger." When the vessel was in the deep sea he left far more to his subordinates, who were trained men, but when nearing the coast he felt that he could trust no one with the responsibility but himself, and all the passengers experienced a feeling of security under the guidance of so tried, so skillful and so thoughtful an officer. We know nothing of Capt. Williams, of the Atlantic, but, on nearing the coast, we think a first-class captain would have considered it a breach of duty to be in his berth. The Atlantic is built of iron, and cost $750,000 in gold, and has been in service only two years. She is doubtless insured in Liverpool, but no insurance, however large, can repay the company for the prestige which they will lose by this terrible disaster."

He Wanted to Know.

An individual writes to one of the weekly papers for information as follows:

"I am engaged to a young lady whom I love sincerely and who returns my love. But not having been engaged long, some of her former gentlemen acquaintances come in once in awhile to spend the evening; but, as a matter of course, I generally am there first. Now, should I leave because they call, or should I stay? And if I am to stay, how is the young lady to get rid of them, as some of them, not knowing the state of the case, evidently expecting me to go first? Please tell me what to do under the circumstances."

There are various methods by which these persons can be scared off. One way is to engage a prize-fighter to call and buffet them upon the nose and haul them around by the ears. Another way is to set the house on fire. Another is to secrete a hungry dog in the piano, and let him out suddenly when you want the company to move. Still better, why not introduce a lightning-rod and scatter them with a thunderstorm, or induce the hired girl to become insane, and charge into the parlor with a gun? Or, if you must drive them away, begin to take up a collection; or threaten to sing something; or blow out the gas and leave the stop-cock turned; or begin to tell about one of your dreams; or try to borrow money of them; or read the advertisements in the evening paper aloud to them; or induce the young lady to pretend to go asleep and to snore; or ask her aunt to come down and entertain them while you and your fair one spark sweetly in the corner. Any one of these methods will be effective; and what surprises us is that any man should have so little ingenuity as to be compelled to write to the newspapers about it.

Laying Out a Half-Mile Track.

Lay off two straight sides, 600 feet each (parallel), and 452 feet 4½ inches apart, connected at each end with a perfect semicircle (radius 226 feet 2 3-16 inches); place your fence exactly upon a line so formed (which is the inside of your track), and your track will measure exactly half a mile three feet from the fence; the outside fence to be placed according to the width of the track desired. If not convenient to obtain an engineer to run the curves, it can be done in this manner: Place a center stake midway between the parallel straight sides at each end; take a wire with a loop at the end, loose enough to turn upon the stake, and measure upon this wire 226 feet 2 3-16 inches (the radius of the curves), which, from the center stake, will exactly reach the ends of the straight lines; then describe your semicircle, beginning at the end of one straight side, putting down a stake every twelve feet, if that is the length of fence panels desired.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

The Carlists have shot sixty prisoners at Bergs, Spain.

Capt. Williams's Misery.

Why the Coal Ran Short—A "too-confident" Commander—Fatal Disregard of Orders—Second Officer Metcalf's Character—Quartermaster Thomas's Pretensions—The Fate of the Women—One More Body Recovered.

In regard to the supply of coal on the Atlantic, Capt. Williams told a reporter that the Company had made a contract when coal was 25 shillings a ton to receive a full supply for a year, to be delivered when needed at the price agreed on. When the Atlantic left coal had gone up to 30 shillings, and the captain believes that the contractor, to save loss from the rise of coal, furnished a very inferior quality, probably that which had long been exposed to the air and had lost its heating properties, beside being English coal, which is much inferior to Welsh coal. In answer to a question whether the officers considered 970 tons of coal, at 70 tons a day, a sufficient supply for the voyage, he said they had no idea that they were going to burn 70 tons a day. The average consumption has been, according to the quality of the coal, from 60 to 65 tons a day; but that amount would not run the ship, for the coal was half wood and half stone in heating quality. There was no complaint from the passengers about coming into Halifax. He had told them that they would have eight or nine hours here, and they were glad of it, as they wanted to see the place.

The captain feels intensely the severity with which censure is passed on his conduct. During the conversation his feelings almost overcame him. "I have lost my profession; I am ruined for life," he said. "What more can I suffer? If it were not for my wife and three little children at home I should never have been here; I'd have stuck to that vessel till the last, and then gone down with her. The one thing that rebukes me, which I cannot keep out of my mind, which will remain with me as long as I live, is that I was too confident—too confident. I thought I knew just where my vessel was. I thought I was a long way eastward from Sambro Light. Had the position of the previous day been one of uncertainty, there would have been greater blame, but we had made it as certain as human judgment and ingenuity can make it. The different observers and different instruments all agreed, and the ship's position was true to her length on the ocean at noon. The papers that have charged me with intemperance have done me great injustice. I promised Thomas Ismay that not a drop of liquor should cross my lips on that vessel, and never broke that promise. Gentlemen would sometimes come into my room and smoke and drink themselves and I would sometimes bet with passengers on the day's run. If they won they took a glass of porter; if I won I'd take a cigar, but no liquor. The one thing that I regret is that I was too sure of my course."

"Captain," I said, "if you had been on deck would this accident have occurred?"

"Never, sir, never," he replied with great positiveness. "I had ordered my boy to call me at 2:40, and bring me a cup of cocoa; my intention was to take the cocoa and smoke a cigar, and be ready to go on deck when the officers called me at 3, but they stopped the boy, and did not call me till 10 or 15 minutes past 3. It was too late then," he added mournfully. "It is incomprehensible to me," he said, "why they did not see the light nor the rocks. If I had been called at 3 we should have been two or three miles further out. If the night had been stormy or foggy it would not have occurred, for my officers would have called me quick enough. I had no reason to doubt the efficiency of the second officer. On one occasion on the outward passage, when the ship was in a heavy gale, only going two miles an hour, the air thick and rainy, we met a sailing vessel close to the steamer, hove to under a mainsail and foresail, 'goose wing.' It was impossible to stop or go around her, but instant action was required. There are two telegraphs to the engineer, one near the second officer and one near me, and both sprang simultaneously to the telegraphs, and rang for more steam. We shot ahead and passed her. From his acting just precisely as he did I judged he was a man of resource who would do what I would do under similar circumstances. How he lost his head on that occasion I cannot tell, but, poor fellow, he has gone! If he had left the life-boat when I called him he would have been saved too."

The evidence of Quartermaster Thomas excited the scorn and indignation of the officers, who pronounce it "humbug." It is very evident, I think, that a very large discount must be made for exaggeration. The captain, on whom this evidence does not reflect, says that on a vessel where the gradations of rank were so strongly marked, the idea of a quartermaster leaving the wheel and going to advise the second officer is absurd.

"He was a pretty officer," said the captain; "one of the first to look out for his own life. The man is simply seeking notoriety. Third Officer Rrady and Mr. Firth gave about the same opinion of him. The fourth officer admits that Thomas asked him if he should go aloft, and that he told him it was too soon. "What do you think of that?" I said to the captain. "I wish to God he had let him; it could have done no harm."

The captain then gave a vivid and circumstantial account of the wreck, which need not be repeated, for every detail in this history is only another tooth to the harrow. He is certain that one of the women he carried up in the rigging was Miss Scrymser of New York. "She was one of the most fascinating ladies I ever saw," he said; "I had become very much attached to her. She came and threw her arms around my neck, and I carried her up in the rigging. My God, I can feel that woman's arms around me now. I only know of one instance there of a husband's deserting his wife. It was the husband of the woman steerage passenger who died in the rigging by Mr. Firth. She told him to go, and he left her. He was saved, and when he reached the shore I saw him wave his hand to her.

"In regard to the crew, there were many of them who were pretty hard. Since the repeal of the act compelling every ship-owner to carry a certain number of boys for every ton's register that he owns, the quality of seamen has degenerated. Now, out of a crew of forty men it is a lucky chance if you get 10 men who know a lead from a handspike. It has been a crying shame the quality of seamen we have to take, but there are no others to be had. The men that used to go to sea can make on shore three times the wages that they can by going to sea. My vessel is no isolated case. It is the same with every steamer going out of Liverpool. They would not be worth much in an emergency, but at the wreck of the Atlantic they could not do much. I have no complaint to make of their behavior."

Capt. Williams thinks the baggage of most of the saloon passengers will be saved, and he goes down to assist the wreckers. He will remain here doing what he can to aid Capt. Merritt. Throughout the investigation he has been entirely candid and taken no advantage through legal form or quibbles. He has no desire to shirk the fearful responsibility which he assumed and which still rests upon him. He is a broken down man. "My God!" he said as I left him, "it is horrible! It all seems to me like a fearful nightmare." Poor man! Can he ever be happy again?

CONVICTS PERISHED.—Some days ago the schooner Lark sailed from San Diego, Cal., for Eusendas. Among the passengers were six convicted murderers, to be taken to La Paz, Lower California. The bodies of the felons have been found washed ashore, and chained together. Pieces of a wreck have been picked up near where the bodies were discovered, and it is inferred that the vessel was lost with all hands.

Two people in walking together will always avoid the path. One will walk on each side. It shows how unselfish we are as a people.

An Unsafe Place.

This has become a serious question, in which not only voting men, but non-voting women, have a deep personal interest—How are life and property to be protected in our great city? The fact is conspicuous that neither our persons nor our pockets are secure at any time. Deeds of violence are constantly occurring not only at night, but in broad daylight; not merely in secret by-ways and concealed places, but in our best streets, on our city cars, on ferry-boats, and in stages. Numberless pickpockets pursue their business successfully and boldly. They are often known, both by private persons and by the police, but seldom are they brought to punishment. The law seems powerless to put down a great system of iniquity which is known to exist in our midst—the secret combination of thieves and pickpockets.

The wife of a conductor on one of our most frequented lines of city cars recently stated that her husband pursued his business in constant fear of his own life. Every day and every night, at regular times, a gang of armed thieves and pickpockets entered the cars. They do not hesitate to let the conductor know that they are armed, and their object is to rob passengers going to and from the steam-cars. Strangers entering the city, unsuspicious and encumbered with baggage, are easy victims. But so skillful are these roughs that even the most cautious and careful may find watches and pocket-books gone without a sign of commotion. The coductor dares not say a word to them; an appeal or complaint to the proprietors of the road would probably cost him his place, into which scores are ready to step; one policeman is unable to cope with an organized band; and notwithstanding the numerous robberies which have been committed, nothing is really done to lessen the evil. Such is the story which we hear from a reliable source. There is no gainsaying the fact that we are not safe in our daily passage to and from business, that no legal protection appears efficient. Must we always walk and ride with our hand upon our pocket? Shall known ruffians, even if wearing the garb of gentlemen, be suffered to pursue their vile calling unmolested? Shall intoxicated men be